



The Hongkong Telegraph

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The light of industrial progress—G-E EDISON

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

PREMIER TO BE ARRESTED.

Copenhagen, April 18. General Moerker, in a proclamation removing the late Government, has announced the impending arrest of the Premier and several of the People's Commissaries.

Herr Eichhorn, the ex-Police President of Berlin, tried to escape by an aeroplane, but was brought down and arrested by another aeroplane.

A proclamation has been issued announcing Herr Ebert's decision to declare Brunswick in a state of siege.

BRUNSWICK A CENTRE OF TROUBLE.

Copenhagen, April 17. A message from Magdeburg says General Moerker, commanding the Government troops, has refused the request of the Brunswick Government to keep back his troops. It says that he has been ordered to depose the Government and to demand the disarming of the population and the disbandment of the National Guards.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION ON THE RHINE.

GENERAL ROBERTSON TAKES COMMAND.

London, April 18. General Robertson has left for Cologne to assume command of the Army of Occupation, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wished him farewell at the station.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

DETACHMENTS VOLUNTEER TO REMAIN IN INDIA.

London, April 17. Reuter's Agency learns that the soldiers awaiting embarkation to the United Kingdom, including detachments from Mesopotamia, have volunteered to remain in India in view of the present situation there. As soon as circumstances permit and shipping is available, the men will be sent home.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES IN EGYPT.

INSPIRED BY TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

London, April 17. With regard to the anti-Armenian attacks in Egypt, it is pointed out that there has never been any anti-Armenian feeling on the part of the Egyptians. It seems clear that the movement was inspired by the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress. There is also reason to believe, that the Bedouins who participated in the recent outrages were paid by some organisation.

BOLSHEVIK AGREEMENT WITH ALLIES.

REGARDING CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL.

Paris, April 18. The *Motiv* states that the Bolsheviks entirely hold Crimea, and have entered Sevastopol unopposed, by agreement with the Allies. Negotiations are progressing.

The Bolsheviks declare that they are only warring against the Russian volunteer forces. There has been no firing or bloodshed so far.

The evacuation of Sevastopol is being carried out with all haste. The Allies unfortunately lack ships, most of them being in Salonika, being loaded with stores evacuated from Odessa.

CLAIMS OF DOMINIONS FOR REPARATION.

TO BE SETTLED AT AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Paris, April 18. The British Empire delegation have decided that Great Britain's reparation claim against Germany will include the claims of various Dominions and of India. Immediately Germany signs the Peace Treaty, a meeting of what will virtually be the Imperial Conference will be held at London for the purpose of adjusting the claims of Great Britain, the Dominions and India and for deciding the method of payment. If one or more of the Dominions prefer to accept a lump sum down from Great Britain, the Conference will discuss the question.

The other subjects of discussion will be the method of payment of pensions of soldiers and dependents, and a number of questions respecting Germany's ex-colonies, the value of which to the "mandatory" States will be placed against the reparation claim.

TROOP TRAINS COLLIDE IN FRANCE.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

Paris, April 18. Two troop trains respectively carrying French and Americans have collided. Twenty were killed and 45 injured.

GERMANY'S WORLD TREATIES.

HER RIGHTS TO BE LIQUIDATED.

Paris, April 17. The draft Treaty with Germany is assuming more and more the form of a complete treaty. For example, it will include provisions for the future regime of Kiaochow and Spitzbergen. Indeed, it is desired to liquidate the rights secured by Germany everywhere in the world by treaties concluded by her in the past.

PONDEROUS CLAUSES IN PEACE TREATY.

A MONUMENT OF LABOUR.

Paris, April 18. The following figures show the tremendous work of drawing up the Peace Treaty. There are between 800 and 1,000 clauses. The complete text will fill 350 pages. The clauses referring to the disarmament of Germany alone number a hundred and the clauses regarding the *Sarre basin* also a hundred.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CAIRO DISTURBANCES.

TRIALS OF RINGLEADERS.

Cairo, April 18. Some of the chief leaders in the recent riots have been court-martialled, and sentenced to between 15 months' and three years' imprisonment.

WHY TURKEY ENTERED THE WAR.

SOME STRIKING SIDELIGHTS.

Constantinople, April 18. Striking revelations in connection with Turkey's entry into the war transpired during the court-martial of the officials implicated in the Armenian atrocities. The accused, Yussuf Riza, admitted that Enver Pasha, prior to Turkey's entry, signed a convention with Georgia for operations in the Caucasus for cutting off the Russian lines of retreat. Hence the extensive Turco-German concessions in Georgia in the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Turkey always asserted that she did not intend to depart from her neutrality, but the war imposed it owing to the unfortunate encounter with the Russian fleet.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

WEATHER STILL BAD.

St. John (Newfoundland) April 17. The weather is still totally unsuitable for a Trans-Atlantic flight. High winds and snow squalls continue. Sopwith and Martinsyde aeroplanes are ready to start as soon as the weather improves, but the delay is likely to last until to-morrow as reports indicate similar conditions in the mid-Atlantic.

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

"Daily Bulletin" Service.

FOOD RELIEF.

Paris, April 22. Mr. Hoover, Director-General of Relief, reviewed the measures carried out in March by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, and co-ordinated with the Economic Council. He announced that supplies were distributed in March approximating \$95,000,000, of which all but \$2,500,000 were furnished on the deferred payment system, the amount totalling 388,041 tons.—*American Wireless.*

"VICTORY ARMADA."

New York, April 22.

The Atlantic Fleet, comprising ships whose tonnage formed the greater part of the "Victory Armada," steamed into New York harbour on Monday morning to give 30,000 sailors and marines an hour ashore.

With its arrival the greatest assemblage of ships ever sent to one port was constituted, the total being 103 vessels on the road at anchor in the north river.

Admiral Henry Mayo, Commander of 13 super-dreadnoughts, sent his fighting fleet, which was preceded by 50 destroyers.—*American Wireless.*

LIBERTY VICTORY LOAN.

Washington, April 22.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Glass, in the Metropolitan Opera House, on Sunday, announced the terms of the Fifth Liberty Victory Loan.

Mr. Glass said that although the other issues of Government securities for finance relating to the war were expended, they were not floating a popular campaign. The amount of the Fifth Loan will be \$4,500,000,000, and over-subscriptions will be rejected. Interest will be at the rate of 4 3/4 per cent., with maturity at four years, the Treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the bonds in three years. Three and three-quarter per cent. notes will be issued later, which may also be converted subsequently into the 4 3/4 per cent. issue.—*American Wireless.*

ADDITIONAL CHINESE DELEGATE.

Chicago, April 22.

Wang Chang-wei, en route to the Paris Peace Conference, arrived at Chicago on Sunday.—*American Wireless.*

COUNCIL OF FOUR.

Paris, April 22.

There was a sitting of the Council of Four on Sunday evening, presided over by President Wilson, as the result of Mr. Lloyd George's determination to return to London on Monday.—*American Wireless.*

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL RETRIBUTION.

Paris, April 22.

Germany under the Peace Treaty must pay five billion dollars cash or its equivalent in commodities before May 1, 1921.

Germany must also issue immediately to the Allied and Associated Governments 20 billion interest-bearing bonds, the rate of interest on the bonds until 1926 to be either two or three per cent, and after that date five per cent, according to the present plans.

The bonds are to be repayable in instalments within a period of 15 years. Probably there will be such control by a Central Commission of the Allied and Associated Governments so that the bonds cannot be marketed in quantities sufficient to break the price.

Germany must pay other amounts for damage done approximately to her means, to be determined as the maximum by the Commission on Reparation of the Allied Governments and of Germany, which shall report before May 1, 1921.—*American Wireless.*

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY.

THE QUESTION OF A KOWLOON SERVICE.

The ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., to-day at noon.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater C.M.G., the Rev. Father Robert, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. A.H. Compton (Directors), Mr. W. E. Roberts (Secretary) and Messrs. G.C. Moxon, F. Mattingly, Ho Leung, G. Grimble, M.S. Northcote, M. Manuk, Ho Kom Tong, J. W. Stewart, T. M. Gregory and C.B. Bayes.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year 1918 having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The profit for the year, after providing for depreciation, royalty, and debenture interest, amounted to \$52,235.13s. 8d. This is a considerable increase on the previous year, and is due to the higher rate of exchange at which the dollars/cents have been converted into sterling.

The year 1918 was an exceptionally wet one, and it is therefore very satisfactory to find that our traffic receipts increased by \$23,552, particularly so as our summer traffic to the Happy Valley suffered heavily in consequence of the deplorable catastrophe at the Race Course. The total number of passengers carried during the year, exclusive of monthly ticket holders, amounted to 12,283,979, an increase of 427,710 over the previous year. Working expenses increased by \$33,393, this being due to the high prices paid for coal and other materials. I am pleased to say that a saving will be effected in the cost of coal for the present year, and it is to be hoped that with a return of normal conditions the prices of materials required for maintenance will be reduced to something approximating to their former level.

A large expenditure has to be incurred in the near future in renewing the rails of the tramway between Whitty Street and Causeway Bay, which are now worn out. The original cost of these rails will all have been written off in depreciation by the end of this year. I referred at our last meeting to the heavy expenditure entailed in repairing the track, and drew attention to the excessive wear and tear caused by the coolie trucks. The Government are now enforcing the traffic regulation requiring slow-going vehicles to keep to the side of the road, so that when the track has been relaid the maintenance charges will be very much reduced. Arrangements have been made to redeem the outstanding Debentures of the Company, which amount to \$129,900, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, are temporarily advancing the sum required for this purpose. Your Directors decided that it would be a sound policy to pay off these Debentures while the rate of exchange was high, and to substitute a dollar liability therefor. At the rate of exchange of 3s. 7d. which has been secured, the cost of the sterling amount is \$725,023.

I think it is only right that shareholders and the public should know that we have on several occasions applied to the Government for permission to inaugurate a Tramway Service in Kowloon. Before the War we applied on the 1st October, 1912, and 17th April, 1914, and later

on the 1st March, 1918, and 2nd July, 1918, and on each occasion we have been informed that the Government are not prepared at present to consider such a concession. We do not know what the Government's intentions in this matter are, but we wish to make it clear that it is not the fault of this company that Kowloon is without a tramway line to-day. We realise that it is unlikely that tramways in Kowloon would pay to commence with, but we have sufficient confidence in the future to advocate the laying of a system in that district to be regarded as an extension of this Company's lines and falling under the existing Royalty conditions. By this means we consider that a tramway would be provided on more favourable terms to the community than if laid by the Government or by a separate concern and could be worked more economically under one Administration. While it is the duty of the Government to protect the Public in the matter of charges by such Companies as this and see that efficient services are rendered, I think they would do well to leave the rest to Private enterprise for I very much doubt whether they have sufficient funds at their command to satisfy the ever increasing demands of the community for expansion of all Public utility Companies and at the same time do justice to the many and much needed Public Works of the place. In my opinion if private enterprise is to be superseded and Public utility Companies are to become Government Departments the natural expansion of Hongkong will be greatly hindered and delayed as it has been in the present case.

I now beg to propose "that the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1918 be and the same are hereby adopted."

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman proposed, and the Hon. Sir Paul Chater seconded, that the final Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1918 at the rate of ten pence per share (making a total of one shilling and five pence per share for the Directors be and is hereby sanctioned, and that the same be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the Exchange rate of Three shillings and four pence farthing per Hongkong dollar, and the motion was carried.

Mr. G. C. Moxon proposed, and Mr. M. Manuk seconded, the re-election to the Board of Directors of the Rev. Father Robert and Mr. A. H. Compton and the motion was carried.

Mr. Ho Leung proposed, and Mr. Ho Kom Tong seconded, the re-election to the Board of Directors of Sir Robert Ho Tung and the motion was carried.

Mr. J. W. Stewart proposed, and Mr. M. S. Northcote seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews as auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$1,000 and the motion was carried.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and the meeting terminated.

DOMESTICS' 25 A YEAR RISE.

The wages of domestic servants under the L.C.C. are to be increased by 25 a year. At the residential training colleges (under the new scale) will get \$21 a year, cooks \$20, and assistant cooks \$22. Children boarded out by the Council are to have £5 a year spent upon their clothes in future instead of £4. The funeral allowance for dead firemen has been increased by the L.C.C. from £5 to £7 10s.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 4.7-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—rain. Barometer:—29.94. Temperature 2 p.m.—70. Humidity 2 p.m.—85.

LEST WE FORGET.

Major Bach, as if suddenly inspired, conceived a fiendish means of accentuating the agony of a prisoner condemned to punishment. The man would be tied to the post about the middle of the morning. The summer sun beat beat fiercely to the post, and the man's hat was removed. Consequently, as the poor wretch's head dropped forward on his chest, its crown became exposed to the fierce heat of the sun. Thus to the pain of the torture inflicted by the tightly tied ropes (round wrists and ankles) and the strangling sensation produced by the throat pressing against the restraining rope was added the racking torment of intolerable heat playing on a sensitive portion of the human body. When a prisoner was in the height of his torment the eminent commandant would stroll up, and from a couple of paces away would stand, legs wide apart and hands clasped behind his back, surveying the result of his devilry with the greatest self-satisfaction. As the prisoner groaned and moaned he would fling coarse joke, badinage, and gibe at the helpless wretch, and when the latter struggled and writhed in order to seek some relief, though in vain, he would laugh uproariously, urge the unhappy man to kick more energetically, and then shriek with delight as his advice was apparently taken to heart, only to accentuate the torture.—*Extract from "Sixteen Months in Four German Prisons," by Mr. H. C. Mahoney.*

NEW CHINESE PAPER FOR HONGKONG.

Hongkong is shortly to have its first evening Chinese newspaper, for the *Hongkong Chinese Commercial News* is to come into being next month. The new paper, we understand, is backed by the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and besides recording current happenings will specialise in commercial news and also the latest cables from Peking and Shanghai. It will be printed in the vernacular.

Mr. Luk Hing-nam, who for over fifteen years has been editor of the *Wah Tsz Yat Po*, will occupy the position of editor and translator on the journal. We wish the venture every success.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—Noon.
British Traders Insurance Co. Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—12.30 p.m.
Aladdin at the Royal Naval Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

Gymkhana Club.—Sports Meeting at Happy Valley.
The Howing Philharmonic Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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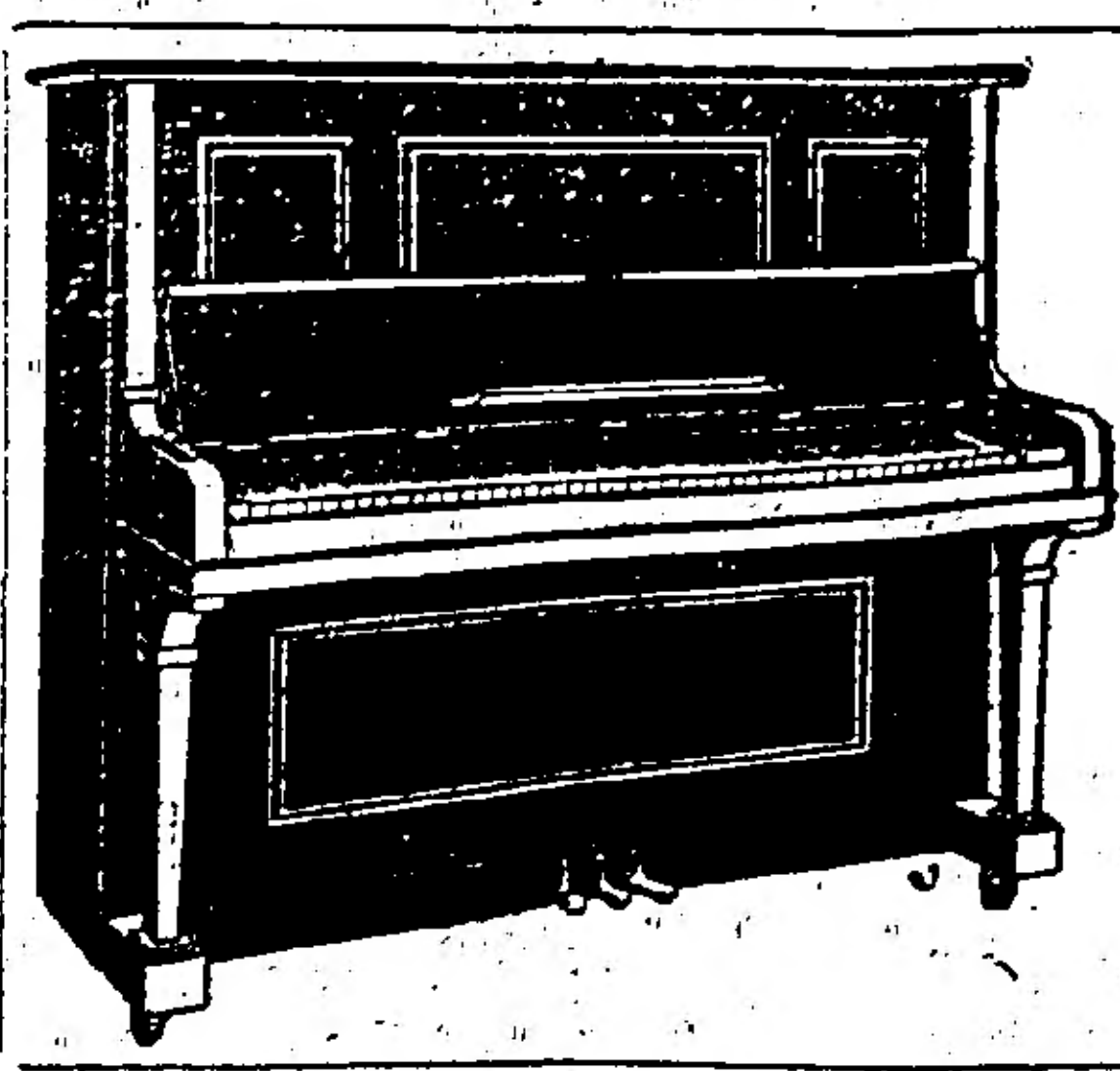
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EXCESS PROFITS TAX.
TO BE ABANDONED.
The Lobby Correspondent of
the Daily News writes:—
The Government, I understand,
intend in the Budget to abandon
the Excess Profits Duty, or, at
any rate, greatly to reduce it. It
is felt that it is now operating as
a serious check on enterprise in
industry.
The dilemma of the Govern-
ment in the present and other
labour difficulties has been how,
on the one hand, to satisfy the
claims of labour, and, on the other,
how to encourage the bold
expenditure of money in extend-
ing industrial undertakings.
In substitution for the Excess-
Profits Duty the Treasury are
considering an important scheme
for taxing above a certain level
the profits of every industry by a
tax graduated upwards. Feelers
have been put out among various
private firms, banks, and financial
concerns to ascertain not only
how such a proposal would be re-
ceived, but the measure of its yield.
If the profits exempt from such
a tax be taken for the purpose of
illustration as 10 per cent., then
between 10 and 15 per cent.,
perhaps, the first tax would be
levied; and above 15 per cent.
the amount of the tax would be
raised step by step. This tax
would be a levy on the profits of
capital rather than a capital levy.
Difficulties, of course, are being
pointed out, but the tendency
in Ministerial circles is to take
the view that with the present
rates of taxation, any variation or
additions must be difficult,
though necessary.
One point which has been
made against the scheme is that
in many concerns which pay a
high rate of interest—say 20 per
cent.—the shares in the market
have for long stood at a price
greatly above par value. The
20 per cent. stock or share of the
face value of £1 stands probably
at £2 10s., and been bought as
an investment by the community
not to get 20 per cent., but to get
8 per cent., the yield on the
purchase price.
If as a result of the new tax the
capital value shrinks, these in-
vestors, if or when they realise,
will lose. But this is a time of
sacrifice, or should be. The
measure of the field is felt to be
a more important consideration.
If 10 per cent. were adopted as
the profit up to which industry
would be free of the tax, then
the tax would not apply to Pre-
ference stocks and shares, or
Debentures, all of which bear
lower interest—it would only
apply to Ordinary shares. Then
there would be a difficulty in
some cases in stating the profits
in relation to the capital.
In some businesses run on a
small capital profits depend on
the personal exertions or influence
of the head of the concern; while
other businesses require a great
deal of plant and machinery to
secure profit. But of these and
other difficulties a solution may
be found.

THE
ESTEY
PIANO

NEW MODELS
AT
ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

CENTENARY OF "GEORGE ELIOT."
"George Eliot" (Mary Ann
Evans), the author of "Adam
Bede" and several other popular
works, was born in Nuneaton on
Nov. 22, 1819, and her centenary
is to be celebrated in a manner
befitting the occasion. A sug-
gestion is that the celebrations
should extend over three days,
and include a pageant, in which
her principal characters could be
introduced. It is hoped to raise
a permanent memorial to
"George Eliot" at Nuneaton.
So far nothing in that direction
has been achieved, apart from
the erection a few years ago by
Sir Francis Newdegate of an
obelisk in the vicinity of her
birthplace.

CALCUTTA BARRACK TRAGEDY.
Calcutta, March 24.—Private
Samuel Sharpe, of the Lincoln-
shire Regiment, was found lying
dead in bed at Fort William early
yesterday morning with a gun
shot wound in his head and with
his service rifle by his side. The
deceased was to have left for up-
country yesterday en route to
England and had purchased a
number of curios to take with
him. He is said to have a wife
and family at home. He was in
his usual spirits the night pre-
vious. Sharpe was a cricketer of
repute and not long ago during
the course of a game is reported
to have been struck with a ball
on his head and this, it is be-
lieved, has had something to do
with his tragic end.

WHAT GIRLS READ.
Speaking of the reading taste
of girls, Miss Enright (Rother-
ham), at the Educational Confer-
ence at University College gave
instances of the happy influence
of school libraries. One child
wrote in an essay: "I have read
'David Copperfield' most often.
I have read it again and again,
and I almost know it by heart."
"Coral Island," and "Dumas" and
Harrison Ainsworth's books also
held high places in her favour.
Another girl reproved her elder
sister for asking if the school
library included "From Parloir-
maid to Countess." "We would
not have such rubbish in the
library," was the youngster's
protest, her own taste being
pleased by "Pride and Prejudice."

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
Washington, March 15.—The
question of whether President
Wilson will be a candidate in
1920 has bobbed up again for
animated discussion on account
of a statement just issued by
Norman E. Mack, former Demo-
cratic National Committeeman.
Mack says Wilson will have to
run in response to the demand of
the people. Few Republican
are mentioned as likely candidates.
Senator Harding of Ohio, General
Pershing and Major General
Wood are referred to today.
Harding is a "dark horse" who
comes from a strategically im-
portant State, but needs something
to bring him prominently before
the public. As for General
Pershing, it is not definitely
known whether he would accept
the nomination or whether he is
a Republican. He has kept his
political faith a secret and few of
his friends know just where he
stands.

LUSITANIA CLAIMS IN.
Washington, March 17.—
Claims for indemnity for all
victims of the Lusitania have
been included in the general
claims of the United States for
damages against Germany sub-
mitted to the Peace Conference.
Although in the civil suits brought
against the Cunard Company and
in the claims submitted
to the State Department
various claimants submitted
demands for different amounts of
damages, the State Department
has reduced all claims to the
same amount. While officials
to-day disclaimed knowledge of
the exact amount arrived at, it is
known to be more than \$5,000
in each case, which was the
amount former Ambassador Bern-
storff of Germany suggested Ger-
many might be willing to pay.
Under the policy adopted by the
State Department, heirs of the
rich and poor who went down on
the Lusitania will share alike.

NOTICES.

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AUSTRALIA IN THE PACIFIC.

A HEART-TO-HEART TALK.

Sydney, March 31.—Mr. Thomas J. MacMahon, F.R.G.S., who recently visited the Gilbert, Marshall and other Pacific Islands, delivered a speech at the Lyceum, Sydney, yesterday afternoon. In the course of his speech, he bitterly attacked the Australian scheme of ruling the Pacific Islands. He said:—

"I am going to address Australian citizens in my capacity as an Australian citizen. Nothing is further from my intention than to create needless disputes. The object of my address is simply to open the eyes of the Australians to the situation. I wish to lay before you the sentiments and views of the natives regarding the Australian administration of the Pacific Islands, and to inform you of the failure which is sure to overtake the Australian rule of these islands. It need scarcely be said that the Pacific Islands must not be returned to Germany, but at the same time I must tell you that there is no good reason why Australia should try to administer them instead. The natives of these Pacific Islands know of and point out to those Australians who are in favour of the acquisition of the German territories the record of failure of Australian administration of the Northern Territory of Australia. Not only is the Australian administration of the Northern Territory a failure but I am prepared to maintain that it is a failure unparalleled in the annals of the British Empire in the matter of maladministration. For this matter I do not blame Dr. Gilruth, Chief of the Civil Administration of the Northern Territory. It is quite clear that the Government of the Federal States must be held responsible for this maladministration. As for Papua, it is blessed with rare natural resources, but if any worthy work has been done, credit is not so much due to the administration of the Australian Government as to the planning of Britain.

"I am an Australian citizen and do not fear the opinion of my fellow-citizens. What I fear is the man who, without any worthy achievements to his credit, assumes a position of authority and poses as the representative Australian statesman. I do not like to indulge in personalities, nor do I wish to injure the feelings of others. Seeing, however, that the present occasion demands a frank statement of our views, I am bound to say that it is Mr. Hughes who, by dint of his craftiness, is bent upon the Australian occupation of the German possessions and is giving expression to his views on the world's platform with his eyes closed to the probable reputation of the administrative failure of Australia in the past. No country puts heavier shackles on her administered territories than Australia, and no nation is more lacking in knowledge about the Pacific Islands or their development and progress than are the Australian people. Again, no country puts greater restrictions upon the products of the Pacific Islands than Australia in the shape of Customs tariff and other regulations.

"If only the peace delegates of the various Powers had had sufficient knowledge of these facts they would not have consented to granting a mandate for the administration of the Pacific Islands to Australia. What is done already cannot be undone, and I hope that the Australians will prove themselves worthy of the trust of the Powers. Some Australians may say that they do not want to take possession of the German islands and that they do not desire the burdens incidental to their occupation of them. In my opinion, however, the burden is on the islands to be annexed, for these islands must bear the expenses arising from the restrictive and unprogressive administration of the Australian party statesmen. I know the results of Australian administration of the Northern Territory, and I find it worthy of condemnation. Any one who disagrees with me had better visit the Northern Territory and see what sort of administration is

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carried on and how it was administered in the past, inquiring why the natives are so disorderly and quarrelsome. No corporal punishment has hitherto been inflicted upon the natives under British rule, and yet complaints are laid among the natives under the Australian administration regarding the infliction of such punishment.

In the closing part of his address Mr. MacMahon dwelt upon Japan's activities on the Marshall and Caroline groups in the following strain:—

"During four years' occupation of these groups Japan has completely ousted Australian trade from these territories. Although I am opposed to the Australian occupation of the German possessions, I must urge the Australians to be fully awake on this point. While the Australian Government is restricting the activities of the Australian merchants Japan is taking every means available to extend her influence on these islands. Compulsory use of the Japanese language is enforced in the schools for the natives on the islands, and Japanese clothes are being more widely worn by the natives. Since the Australians have assumed responsibility for the administration of the German islands they must be fully prepared for the proper fulfilment of their responsibility."—*Asahi*.

MOTORISTS AS POACHERS.

A novel case of game trespass against Alfred James Markham, a farmer of Laidon, resulted in the maximum fine of £2 being imposed at Dunmow recently. Prosecuting counsel said that recently much day poaching had been done by persons in motor-cars, and watch was kept. Defendant was seen to shoot partridges over a hedge from his car and his chauffeur was sent to pick up the birds. Defendant said that as a member of the Essex Food Production Committee he thought game ought to be killed, as it destroyed the people's food. The chauffeur was fined 10s.

PAY OF NAVAL RATINGS.

SAILORS' DOUBTS.

It cannot be said that the lower deck generally is deeply enamoured of the scheme of inquiry into naval pay and conditions which was announced recently writes a naval correspondent of the *Daily News*. A committee under Admiral Sir T. H. M. Jerram (formerly Commander-in-Chief in Hongkong) to visit the principal naval ports and other places, where not only will naval ratings be called upon to give evidence, but a number of elected men are to sit on the committee "in an advisory capacity."

Now a committee similar to this, save in one respect, satisfied months ago under Rear-Admiral E. Hyle Parker, the principal difference being that so far as the latter was concerned there was no invitation to the lower deck to appoint advisory members of the committee as it went from port to port. The new move is undoubtedly in favour of the men, though to what extent depends clearly upon the chairman's interpretation of the Admiralty order. The advisory members may easily be reduced to the status of glorified witnesses.

What the men are anxious to know is the full constitution of the committee, and especially of that which will meet in London when the ports and bases have been visited. Primarily, it is felt that a naval officer of high status (Sir Thomas Jerram has been Second Sea Lord, an office which deals with the personnel) should not have the presidency of such a committee as this. I do not hesitate to state that if the men could have had their choice they would have preferred the appointment of an industrial commissioner to the office.

It is felt that while no naval officer should preside over the new committee it ought to include at least one prominent member of the Labour Party.

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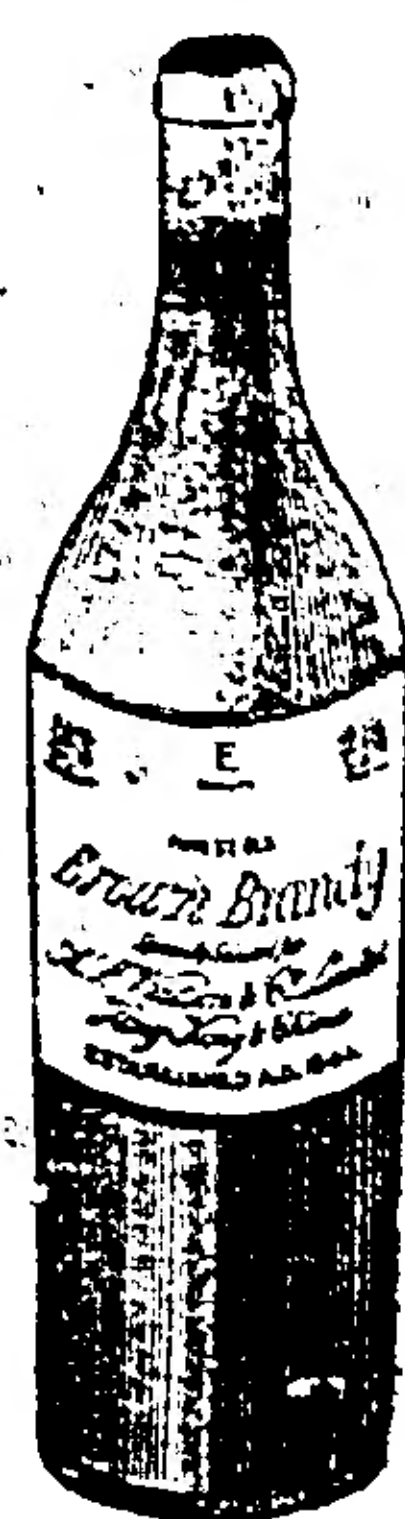
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1919.

THE NEED FOR A REFORMATORY.

The many cases of snatching by juveniles which have been coming before the Magistrates with increasing frequency of late clearly indicate in one respect the backwardness of Hongkong in the matter of institutions which are essential adjuncts to any civilized community. When the authorities built Victoria Gaol they made no special provision for young offenders, and as a consequence, these are herded together with the older and often hardened criminals. Such a state of affairs brings about a condition which many reformers have worked hard to make impossible, for the experiences of juvenile offenders whilst in prison, instead of acting as a deterrent to their criminal proclivities, have often had quite an opposite effect. Their surroundings and the work they are forced to do do not in any way conduce to the acquisition of a better standard of life.

The juvenile mind is very impressionable, and association with deep-dyed scoundrels cannot but have a harmful effect on it. This point is attested to by the many instances in local Police cases in which young lads who have been convicted and sent to gaol for snatching or pocket-picking have been punished time after time without any other apparent effect than making them more hardened. Now, instead of punishing these youngsters by such crude methods as the birch and imprisonment it would be far better if the authorities were to establish an institution where a little more attention could be bestowed on young offenders and their moral uplift considered. Thereby many of them would doubtless in course of time develop into useful law-abiding citizens. Corporal punishment has its benefits, and the birch can be advantageously used for corrective purposes, but long or frequent association with either by the boy who happens to have a criminal kink in him can have little other result than to engender bitter and revengeful feelings and lead to the very consequences which it is intended to avoid.

With these facts in mind, it is obvious that what Hongkong needs is a modern reformatory, which shall devote itself to the reclaiming of young law-breakers and preventing them from becoming permanent criminals. This, of course, is no innovation, for in all progressive centres such institutions are well-known. At Home, an immense amount of good has been done by reformatories which could possibly not have been accomplished by any other method. In these institutions, boys and girls too are taught useful callings and shown how to earn their living by honest means. In striking contrast to this is the present system, or want of system, obtaining in Hongkong, of incarcerating young lads, and then, at the end of their terms, sending them out into the world with grim memories of their late experience to guide them in life. It would be interesting to hear why the Bekljos Reformatory ceased its functions, and whether the work which it accomplished was not having a beneficial effect. At any rate, there is a growing need for an institution of the kind in the Colony, and the Government would do well in providing it, for thereby it would help in some measure at least in preventing the spread of criminality in our midst.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

From the announcement which we made on Monday it will have been seen that there has been a good deal of jumping to conclusions in regard to the cancelling of the ordinary patrols of the Police Reserve. There has been no intention whatever, apparently, of exempting the great majority of members of the Force from duty whilst requiring a minority to carry on unpleasant work. In line with the policy followed regarding the Defence Corps, the duties of the Reserve are being lightened, but what work remains to be done will be equally shared by all. That is as it should be. We fear there are a few work-shy in the Police Reserve who rush into print on the slightest pretext. These are most likely the men who were practically forced into joining; the "old hands" have evidently more patience and more inclination to do their duty.

GRUMBLERS AND GROUSERS.

There are men in the Police Reserve who have done all that has been required of them from the very start, willingly and without the least grumbling. Some of them have even sought more work than their share, realising that the very most that they could do was as nothing compared with the burdens which others less fortunately situated have borne during the war. That remark applies also to many a man in the Defence Corps. These are the type of individuals who are the backbone of forces of this character—not the shirkers who have to be pressed into service and from the day of their enrolment onwards only look ahead to the time of disbandment, when they can lie back whilst others with a healthier outlook continue voluntarily to place their services at the disposal of the community. It is these latter who give such bodies as the Police Reserve and the Defence Corps a bad name, outside the Colony as well as in it, for their grouches travel far and wide. A correspondent whose letter appears to-day may or may not be of this order, but he that as it may, we cannot understand the outlook of a man who has joined the Band of an auxiliary force and then finds practising such a bore as to want to be "jolly well released." Music has evidently very little charm for men of that kind or, for the very love of it, they would regret rather than welcome a possible break-up. Frankly we have no patience with these grumblers and grouzers.

THE GUN-RUNNERS.

We can say a hearty "Amen" to the plea of the Captain Superintendent of Police for the infliction of severe penalties on Chinese found with modern arms in their possession. Mr. Wolfe's statement that the traffic in arms has become increasingly serious of late points to the need of the full rigours of the law being brought to bear on those caught at the game. We have had tragic examples in this Colony of the dangers resulting from the possession of arms, and we have no doubt that the smuggling of weapons into China via Hongkong has only served to increase the troubles in adjacent territory. The Police are convinced, do their utmost to keep a check on these gun-runners, but they are wily birds to catch. The pet excuse of the ordinary returning emigrant is that he does not know the local regulations, but that, in nine cases out of ten, is mere moonshine—the sort of tale that is on a par with the thread-bare explanation of opium possessors: being given it to carry for an elusive friend. In any event, ignorance of the law is no good excuse, however useful it may be for face-saving purposes. But worse than these individuals are the possible mischief-makers found in the Colony with revolvers in their possession. Mr. Wolfe's intervention in the case yesterday was most timely. More power to his elbow.

CRICKET.

The Civil Service C.C. will play Mr. R. A. B. Poonsonby-Fane's XI on the C.S. ground on Saturday next, at 2 p.m. The following will represent the Home Club:—H. P. Strange, B. W. Bradbury, A. E. Wood, T. McCormac, R. Duncan, Dr. J. T. Smalley, F. J. Ling, W. H. Edwards, C. J. Tocchi, C. Sara and P. T. Lambie.

DAY BY DAY.

THIS ENGLAND NEVER DID, NOR NEVER SHALL, LIE AT THE PROUD FOOT OF A CONQUEROR—Shakespeare.

Yesterday's health return shows three cases of plague, two of which were fatal. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor Tait, Naval Commander-in-Chief, will leave Hongkong on May 1st for the Yangtze and Weihaiwei. Lady Tait will leave a little later.

It is estimated that some 3,650 buildings located near the city walls at Canton will be demolished for street improvement. Over 2,300 buildings have been so far demolished and most of them are near the new walls.

The Military Government of Canton will soon circulate a new design of revenue stamps in the Constitutionist provinces in place of the present one previously issued by the Peking Government.

The following transfers of members of the Chinese Maritime Customs have been effected:—Mr. A. W. Walker, from Foochow to Shanghai; Mr. Barney, from Amoy to Nanking; Mr. Thorenson, from Amoy to Kiangmoon. Many other transfers are pending.

Mr. L. Colin, of the French Legation, Peking, arrived in Hongkong this morning, per the s.s. Hai Hong. Amongst other arrivals by the Hai Hong are Messrs. Minnot and Pingin, of Tientsin, Messrs. Holger and Grant, from Foochow, and Messrs. Luning and Grant, from Swatow.

During last week there were notified eighteen cases of plague (15 fatal), 14 of cerebro-spinal meningitis (four fatal), three fatal occurrences of small-pox, two non-fatal cases of enteric fever and one fatal case of diphtheria. The sufferers in the small-pox cases were Lascars, all the others being Chinese.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary writes us as follows:—"I am directed to inform you that telegraphic instructions from London announce the abolition of the Press Censorship in the United Kingdom on April 30th. The necessary notification applying the Order to this Colony will be gazetted in due course."

The Victoria Theatre management has arranged for the screening of episodes of "The House of Hate" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. This is a very fine film, and will be well worth seeing. The management always has an eye to the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and between each show it disinfects the whole building.

A Chinese who had recently arrived from Yokohama in going on board a Canton steamer yesterday was arrested by the Police, who found a revolver and 100 rounds of ammunition concealed in a secret compartment in a bookcase which the man had with him. Mr. Lindsell imposed a fine of \$200, the option of six weeks' imprisonment being also given.

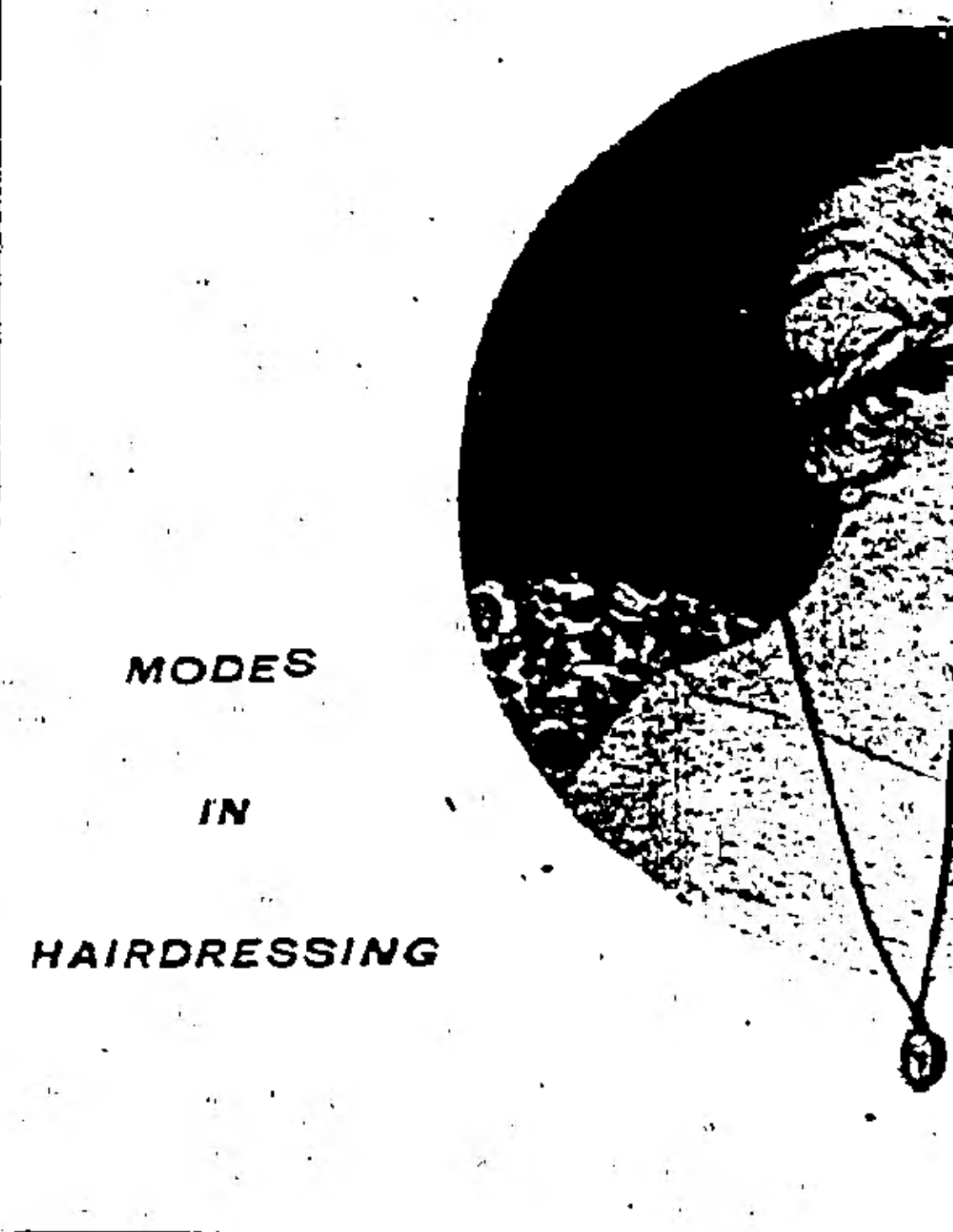
The two Chinese children who were arrested on the China in possession of 170 taels of opium were to-day fined \$10,000 each with the alternative of one year's hard labour. Mr. E. L. Agassiz pleaded guilty on behalf of the defendants. He asked for leniency in view of their tender age, remarking that if they were sent to prison, the probability would be that they would lead a bad life in the future.

Some visitors who were coming out of the Hongkong Hotel yesterday were met by a convergent rush of rickshaws. Two of the coolies in their anxiety to get a fare collided with each other, and they were so enraged, that they went for each other hammer and tongs. The sight proved so interesting that a number of spectators gathered around, and a constable came up and put the coolies under arrest. They were each fined \$5 to-day by Mr. E. Lindsell.

MODERN MODES.



NOVEL AND CHARMING



MODES IN HAIRDRESSING

Fashions in Bobbed Hair.

It was the war which first made short hair so popular among women in Paris. As long as war activities meant a strenuous day with hours that must be rigidly accounted for, woman booted and belted herself for the sake of much trimness and more efficiency. Then, in order to simplify life even further, she cut her hair. Obviously one couldn't dash about in all sorts of wind and weather with fly-away curls, stray locks, or disarranged coils. There was work to be done which made every moment valuable, work which meant that one must never steal away to an obliging dressmaker and another, for a few deft touches to loosened tresses. As long as the war lasted one did not need the elaborate coiffures which are demanded by formal affairs. Besides, most of the masters of the coiffure were fighting at the front, so that clusters of curls and the Marcel wave were things of the past indeed.

Life however, is again changing. With the signing of the armistice, the uniform, since its work is largely completed, is being gradually laid aside. Foot-lights are beginning to blaze as never before in countless theatres, drawing rooms are flooded with golden lights, here, there, and everywhere, dances are beckoning their restless and lightly-slipped throngs. So that the boyish figure of Madame in khaki is being swiftly replaced by a panorama of women arrayed in the colourful rainbow of Parisian splendour. Over night, almost, it has been necessary to order quantities of gowns and hats, and, needless to say, the coiffure will play an extremely important role in this dramatic rush of novelties and old-time extravaganzas.

Not that the vogue of wearing one's hair bobbed is past. Indeed, it seems almost to be increasing. For daytime wear there are any number of simple ways of arranging short locks, almost as many as there are for long. One of the most simple and charming methods is for the hair to be first waved and then brought back smoothly from the forehead, and held with a barrette or fancy pin. One can easily vary this style.

For instance there is the bang that can be fluffed across the forehead with an air unmistakably French. Or, if one's face is doll-like and a bit piquant, one can dare the finger curl arrangement, but that is a little more difficult and requires more time. When the hair is quite straight, the permanent wave is the most satisfactory solution, and with short hair this method of curling and waving is particularly effective.

It is the evening coiffure that presents the great problem. How can one be stately, formal, and dignified as to head-dress when one has, really, the locks of an ingenue? One is not fond of using false tresses, you say? What, then, is to be done with the short hair so becoming and appropriate for the uniform, so naively out of place with the formality of the dinner gown? Only a few favoured women, after all, can appear in the satin and jewels of the dignified nights at the opera wearing the ingeniously bobbed coiffure of a Florentine page.

What then, could be more interesting and startling to a world tired of conventional braids and puffs than the crest of hair shown in our upper illustration. A section down the middle of the head is cut shorter than the rest of the hair and curled so that it ripples back from the forehead like the crest of a helmet or a little dancing flame crowning a negligently wavy mass arranged low on the neck. And the cleverness of the other coiffure shown, lies in the convenience and beauty of the thick braid of false hair placed straight above the eyes, leaving the rest of the hair arranged quite simply. Charming and practically unite themselves in this dressing, for while one need not wear the braid under a hat all day, in the evening it can be deftly adjusted to the ordinary daytime coiffure. This braid gives the same charm to the face as the brim of a becoming hat.

To give the effect of a coiffure quite as formal as any which is the result of piling high long hair, the short ends are tucked in skillfully at the sides and back, and clusters of added curls or puffs are piled high on the head. The result is altogether lovely.

THE GYMKHANA.

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY.

Weather permitting the second Gymkhana of the season will be held on Saturday. The handicaps are as follow:

FIVE FURLONGS RACE.

Dalesman, 155 lbs.; Morning Star, 155 lbs.; Wedding Bells, 155 lbs.; Easton Boy (late Woodworker), 152 lbs.; Jeyhoon, 148 lbs.; Hector, 148 lbs.

Allowed 3 lb.

GYMKHANA STAKES.

Malcolm, 158 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 151 lbs.; Vivat, 151 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 151 lbs.; Pink Eye, 148 lbs.; Regularity Dahlia, 148 lbs.; Alexander, Grey Mouse, 148 lbs.; Lovejoy (late American Chief), 148 lbs.; Salamander, 148 lbs.; Rochester (late Seyboon), 148 lbs.; Paper Money, 148 lbs.

10 lb. penalty. 15 lb. penalty.

CLASS HANDICAP: A CLASS. Malcolm, 161 lbs.; Paper Money, 161 lbs.; Grey Mouse, 157 lbs.; Alexander, 157 lbs.; Regularity Dahlia, 154 lbs.; Vivat, 153 lbs.; Rochester (late Seyboon), 153 lbs.; Smokebox, 153 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 149 lbs.; Viola (late Burst Length), 147 lbs.; Mountain Ford (late Versinus Dahlia), 146 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 146 lbs.; Swallow, 145 lbs.; Grouse, 149 lbs.

CLASS HANDICAP: B CLASS. Maybe, 158 lbs.; Dusky, 157 lbs.; Gentle Cat (late Catford), 156 lbs.; Bend Or, 155 lbs.; Flyford (late Firefly), 153 lbs.; Second Fiddle, 153 lbs.; Morning Star, 150 lbs.; Jexex (late Moonlight), 150 lbs.; King John, 150 lbs.; Victory Star, 150 lbs.; Ridgeway, 150 lbs.; Jeyhoon, 150 lbs.; Lovejoy (late American Chief), 149 lbs.; Starlight, 149 lbs.; Meymoan, 149 lbs.; Aldor II (late Tambourine), 149 lbs.; Dalesman, 149 lbs.; Hector, 145 lbs.; Wedding Bells, 145 lbs.; Weihei Chief, 142 lbs.

LADIES' NOMINATION RACE. Judgment of Pace Competition. Half Mile.—Each competitor to be nominated by a lady. Competitors to parade before the race in fancy costume. Souvenirs will be presented by the Club to the ladies nominating the three most amusing costumes.

Mr. W. J. Morrison, nominated by Mrs. Crockett; Mr. G. W. Gegg, nominated by Mrs. Gegg; Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, nominated by Miss Angel Ormiston; Mr. E. Des Voeux, nominated by Miss V. Grimbly; Mr. J. H. Condon, nominated by Mrs. Condon; Mr. R. P. Thursfield, nominated by Mrs. Thursfield; Mr. T. M. Leitch, nominated by Mrs. Ritchie; Mr. H. W. Lucas, nominated by Mrs. Williamson; Lieut. G. P. Jones, R.G.A., nominated by Mrs. F. C. Millington.

HANDICAP.

Smokebox, 165 lbs.; Viola (late Burst Length), 157 lbs.; Swallow, 153 lbs.; Flyford (late Firefly), 151 lbs.; Jexex (late Moonlight), 149 lbs.; Morning Star, 149 lbs.; Starlight, 148 lbs.; King John, 148 lbs.; Easton Boy (late Woodworker), 146 lbs.

HANDICAP 14 MILE.

Pink Eye, 166 lbs.; Malcolm, 167 lbs.; Paper Money, 163 lbs.; Alexander, 157 lbs.; Grey Mouse, 156 lbs.; Salamander, 155 lbs.; Vivat, 155 lbs.; Rochester (late Seyboon), 155 lbs.; Regularity Dahlia, 154 lbs.; Smokebox, 153 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 149 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 149 lbs.; Mountain Ford (late Versinus Dahlia), 146 lbs.; Gentle Cat (late Catford), 146 lbs.; Maybe, 146 lbs.; Bend Or, 145 lbs.; Dusky, 145 lbs.; Meymoan, 145 lbs.; Weihei Chief, 140 lbs.

MAJOR MACDONALD.

PRESENTATION LAST NIGHT.

At the dinner given to Major Morgan, at the Hongkong Hotel, last evening, following on the presentation earlier in the day at the H.K.L.C. Headquarters, a presentation of a silver salver was made to Major Macdonald, who is shortly leaving the Colony.

Major Morgan, in handing the souvenir to Major Macdonald, referred to the good work done by the recipient during his long connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and later the H.K.D.C.

Mr. Chapman, who was formerly Colonel of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and was associated with the Volunteer movement for many years, supported Major Morgan's remarks.

The salver was engraved with the names of all the officers of the Corps, in the shape of facsimile signatures.

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THE POLICE RESERVE.

THE NEW DUTY SCHEME.

In accordance with Orders, the Company Commanders of the Police Reserve met last evening at headquarters and were informed by Mr. J. W. Franks, the acting D.S.P., of the decision to redistribute the duties of the Corps on a basis whereby every man on the effective list is to bear a share in the search supervising work. We learn that it was on this understanding that the ordinary patrols were cancelled recently. Mr. Franks informs us that the scheme of redistribution was placed before the Company Commanders, who are now to notify their warning officers accordingly. Another meeting of Company Commanders has been called for the 28th inst., when the lists of effectiveness will be presented and reports made regarding the detailed application of the new scheme. We understand that, so far as can be at present calculated, the duty will fall on each man about once in six weeks. Regarding the Mounted Section, the duties of its members will also be re-arranged, so that each man's turn will come round about once a month.

MEDICAL STUDENT IN TROUBLE.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A Chinese youth, who had an ambition to become a physician, enrolled himself as a student to a Chinese medicine-man, by whom he was put to mixing plasters, ointments, and other similar concoctions. After having been engaged on this work for ten years, he apparently got tired of it, for one day last year he pocketed a sum of \$12.50 belonging to his master and absconded, taking with him also a book which was valuable in his estimation, as it contained a list of potent medicines. This book the medicine-man also held to have a high value, for it contained the fruit of his own knowledge. The book, on the version of the physician, was valued at \$5. Some days after his disappearance the student had the impudence to send a coolie, who rejoiced in the formidable nickname of "Ricksha Ox," to take his luggage from the medicine-man's quarters at 24, Queen's Road West. As the medicine-man thought the luggage had very little value, he obligingly helped "Ricksha Ox" to take away the luggage and showed no anxiety to investigate the whereabouts of his late student. By chance yesterday the physician met him in the street and arrested him. Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day sent the student to gaol for six weeks.

ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHPLACE TO BE MEMORIAL.

The site of the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt at 28 East 20th Street New York, where stood a four-story brownstone house in which the first fifteen years of Roosevelt's life were spent, has been acquired for a permanent Roosevelt memorial.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR MORGAN.

If Hongkong residents are slow to give outward indication of their feelings towards those who have the onus thrust upon them of holding executive positions, it cannot be said they are backward in giving tangible evidence of their appreciation of good work done by such individuals when the time comes for separation. A further instance of this gratifying spirit was evidenced last evening, when Major Morgan, who is leaving the Colony on being transferred to the North, and consequently resigning his command of the H.K.D.C., was presented with a handsome silver salver by the Officers, N. C. officers and men of the H.K.D.C. Amongst those present were Majors Black, Wakeman and Armstrong, Captains Stewart, Wright, Wood, Kennett and Branch and Lieutenants Higby, Moxon, Lindsell and Blackburn. In making the presentation, Major Macdonald said:—Our meeting here this afternoon is for the purpose of carrying out a proposal which was put forward and agreed to when it became known that our Commandant was being transferred to the North. The proposal was that we should present him with a souvenir of his association with the Corps, and I am sure I speak for every member of it when I say that we are all very glad to have this opportunity of showing our appreciation and testifying to his administrative abilities as our Commandant. His keenness for the efficiency of every member was undivided and by his unflinching interest in musketry training raised the shooting standard to the highest point it has ever attained in the history of the Corps. To those who were shy of practice at the butts he was always ready to give a walk round Devil's Peak on a Sunday morning to encourage and brace them up for the next practice. His work with the Corps and his clean administration of every detail we all admired and shall on his departure miss him very much. Major Morgan, on behalf of the Officers, N.C.O.s and members of the Hongkong Defence Corps I ask you to accept this small souvenir as a memento to your association with the Corps. Sergeant-Major Bond, called for three cheers for Major Morgan, which were heartily given.

In replying, Major Morgan said:—Major Macdonald, brother officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I thank you very much indeed for this present. I have only been two years connected with you and it has been a great pleasure to me. I have enjoyed all the time I have spent with the Corps and I have always done my level best for it. Major Macdonald mentioned something about shooting and I can tell you the improvement made. Last year there were eleven marksmen, this year the number has risen to 28. Last year there were 67 three-class shots; this year the number has dropped to thirteen. This is practically due to every man's personal effort and it just

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE POLICE RESERVE.

Sir,—The last Police Reserve Order appears very unreasonable. Why not release the Police Reserve band practices as well? Are there any more boxing tournaments to come? If there are, the practices can be jolly well released and when such tournaments come I am sure the members of the band will not refuse to give their co-operation. Thanking you for the publication.

Yours etc,
CASF.

Hongkong, April 22, 1919.

Sir,—With reference to the various letters that have appeared in the local newspapers regarding the continuance or discontinuance of service by members of the Police Reserve, might I ask the favour of a little of your valuable space to put forward a proposal which I think would, if adopted, be for the benefit of all concerned? It is quite evident that there are certain members of the Reserves who are *shirkers*, are discontented, and do not want to continue in the Force and the attitude of these few men is calculated to contaminate the large majority who are, I am sure, quite willing to continue to carry out their duties until such time as the Regular Force is brought up to its pre-war strength.

In my opinion, it is better to have the matter settled, once and for all, and my suggestion is that the Capt. Sup. of Police, should have all members of the Police Reserve paraded with the object of ascertaining the names of those who are prepared to go on with their duties willingly and those who are not. I would suggest that the latter should be given their discharge forthwith, for their continuance in the Reserves under their present attitude is certainly not conducive to the well-being of those men who realise that it is their duty to continue to give their services to the Government until they can be adequately dispensed with. If there is any reward coming later on, in the shape of a medal or such like, this should be confined to the men who remain in the Reserves. Those not willing to carry on should, in my opinion, be given their discharge paper only and they are such a small minority that the Police Reserve can very well do without their further assistance.

Yours etc.,
WILLING TO CARRY ON.
Hongkong, April 23, 1919.

THE FRANCE FUND.

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to make known the fact that £1373.1.1 sterling has been sent to Mrs. France through Mr. Stuart Knox of the Missions to Seamen, Buckingham, 81, Strand, London. Commander Beckwith R.N. and I received £890.30 in local currency and £50 in sterling from nearly a hundred subscribers. The accounts have been audited and may be seen by any subscriber at the Harbour Master's Office. Several firms have referred to their Home Office for permission to subscribe and in due course I expect a few substantial additions to the fund which will be duly sent on as soon as received. I am glad to say £1500 has been raised in England so that the fund being invested for the benefit of Mrs. France and her six children amounts to nearly £3,000.

Heartily thanking all contributors and Commander Beckwith for as kindly acting as Treasurer.

Yours etc.,
G. H. VICTORIA HONGKONG.
Hongkong, April 22, 1919.

shows what individual keenness and practice will do. I hope you will keep up this keenness when I have gone away. I shall always keep this piece of plate as one of my most treasured possessions. I thank you one and all for your very great kindness in presenting it. (Applause.) Later on, a farewell dinner was given to Major Morgan by the Officers of the H.K.D.C. at the Hongkong Hotel.

The salver bore the following inscription: Presented to Major H. A. Morgan by the Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O.s and men of the Hongkong Defence Corps, April 22nd, 1919.

NOTICES.

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LAWN TENNIS.

N. E. KENT WINS CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

There was a very large attendance at the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, last evening, to witness the final game in the Open Championship Singles of the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament, in which N. E. Kent met T. Mishima. The court was in good condition and, contrary to expectation, the wind interfered very little with the game, the matting screens and the stands providing excellent shelter. The play was not as exciting as has been witnessed in past years, although there were periods of brilliant play by both competitors. Kent played a very careful and consistent game and in generalship was by far Mishima's superior. His placing was beautifully judged; indeed it was this feature that secured him the match. He also scored many points with his fine serving.

The Japanese played a very weak game in the first set and one began to wonder how he managed to get into the final. In the second set however, he disclosed a very fine back-hand drive, but he was not consistent and frequently found the net or placed outside. His service was also very weak and his game right through was characterised by flashes of brilliant play alternating with periods of decidedly indifferent tennis. It must be said however, that he played a very good and sporting losing game.

THE GAME.

Mishima served first and lost the first two games, Kent's placing being far too good. In the third game Kent had bad luck, but he took the fourth and fifth. The next game went to Mishima, whose back-hand drives began to tell, but he fell off and frequently drove outside, thus giving Kent the next two games and the set at 6-2.

In the second set Mishima again displayed brilliant play and Kent was quite unable to return his opponent's hard drives, practically all back-hand strokes, and the Japanese took the first five games in succession, and gave promise of winning

the match. He lost the next three games, however, his driving being somewhat wild, the ball frequently going outside. A return to his form then gave Mishima the next game and the set, 6-3.

In the third set, Kent scored point after point by his fine tactics, and he took the first three games, the Japanese still driving outside. Another temporary recovery gave the latter the fourth game. Kent secured the fifth by careful play and after conceding another game to his opponent took the next two and the set, 6-2.

The fourth set was the hardest fought of the contest and although Kent took the first five games, the scores went to deuce several times in each. A fine rally of brilliant play by both contestants resulted in the sixth game going to Mishima, who was still fighting hard but Kent excelled himself in his placing and took the next game and the set at 6-1, thus winning the match by 6-2, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1. He will now meet the holder of the Championship, Ng Sze-kwong, in the challenge round.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

UNIFORM. White Uniform will be worn on all duties from to-day.

MEETING. There will be a meeting of Company Commanders and Warning Officers at Headquarters on Monday, the 28th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

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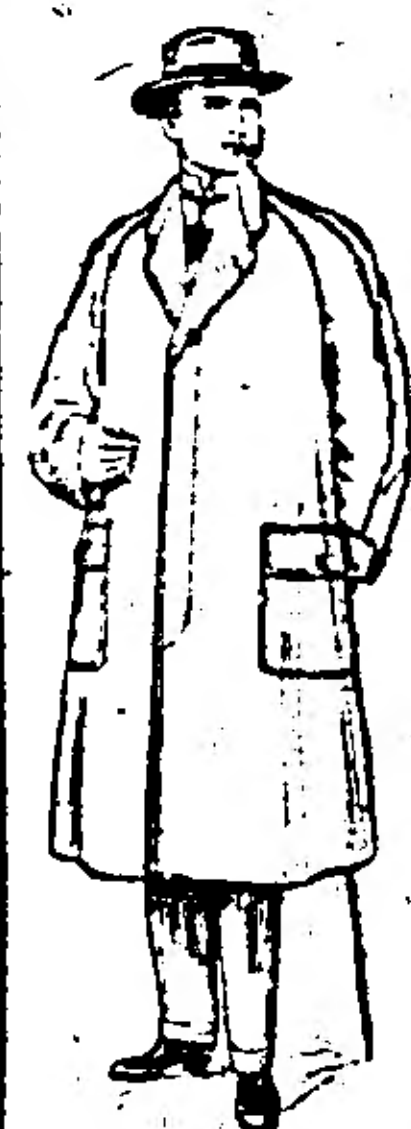
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THE SUGGESTED
EXCHANGE.The Spanish African review *Espectador Colonizador*, of December 30 last, writes as follows of the present endeavours to rouse party passion in regard to the possession of the Rock:

People are talking insistently just now of the exchange of Gibraltar for Ceuta or Tangier; that is to say, they propose to transform an old sore, already almost cicatrised so that it hardly troubles us at all, into a raw and bleeding wound. It would be a wound indeed for our nation, to give up Ceuta, which is entirely Spanish, or renounce our rights in Tangier, which is peopled by Spaniards. The remedy would be worse than the disease. The Gibraltarians are not Spaniards; although many of them speak Spanish, they are English at heart and by right for they were born and bred under the glorious flag of old England. We should gain nothing by reincorporating the very famous Rock with Spain. We should not recover hearts which never have been ours, we should not enrich our commonwealth with one soldier to fight for our country; nor our treasury with a single peseta. What is acquired by force instead of by good will is always sterile, and Spain would find neither honour nor profit in the return of Gibraltar.

The cession of Ceuta, on the other hand, would be real ignominy to the generation which consented to it, for Ceuta is as Spanish as Cadiz or Malaga. No Government can traffic with the thirty thousand Spaniards of Ceuta as if they were a flock of sheep. A strip of land may exchange ownership, but not so men with souls of their own without their consent being asked. And as for Tangier, it is a Spanish city, far more Spanish than Gibraltar. Almost all its shop signs are written in the language of Cervantes, the great majority of its industrial are Spaniards, Spaniards constitute the most numerous of its colonies, the bulk of the working-classes come from the Peninsula, whose shores they can see with naked eye.

We would like to believe that the reports now being spread by a certain Press have no more consistence than the paper they are printed on, but we must utter our protest against them, although we may be tilting at Windmills.

SHIPPING NEWS.

U. S. SHIPPING CONTROL.

New York, March 4.—Government operation of the merchant marine was opposed as "utterly impossible" in an address here today by Mr. J. H. Rosseter, director of operations of the United States shipping board, who favoured a "sort of franchised system," under which privately owned lines would be "encouraged, and supported, if necessary by the government." Mr. Rosseter told the American Manufacturers' Export Association that government operation of ships would be "utterly destructive to our aspirations." He disapproved federal management of the railroads, as well, adding that in "unscrambling the roads" he hoped at least two competitive lines would be established to all the principal ports of export and import. Government encouragement of shipping ventures should be given, Rosseter said, "in consideration of regular sailing, announced a year in advance." He advocated also that the federal authorities maintain control "as to maximum rates." Rosseter declared American shipping interests could build and operate ships successfully in competition with any other nation, regardless of the high wages paid to American seamen and shipyard employees. This high cost of creating American shipping could be more than balanced by operating vessels with oil fuel, he said. He advocated construction of more oil-burning ships, the establishing of fuel oil stations and development of the country's oil resources. The demand for American shipping was greater to-day than it was one month before the armistice was signed, he asserted. The United States Shipping Board has been forced (because of the urgent need for ships to transport troops and provide European relief) to place on the deferred list applications for 1,000,000 tons of shipping. Mr. Rosseter said the United States was losing foreign trade because of lack of shipping.

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SHANGHAI	29th Apr. at noon
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Hongkong April 23, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilpanas	Java	in port	26th Apr.	Java
Tiljilong	Java	24th Apr.	29th Apr.	Japan
Tiljilini	Java	1st May		

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. W. Evans	15th Apr. at 5 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	29th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Sun., 27th Apr. at d'light
KOBE	Chaksang	Sat., 26th Apr. at d'light
ITSIN via W'wei & C'foochongshing		Sun., 27th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 27th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Esang	Tues., 29th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Tuagshing	Fri., 2nd May at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 2nd May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 3rd May at noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Suez.

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi where passengers disembark.

BORN LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadi, Java, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datin.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK

S. S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York on

Tuesday, 29th April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" Sunday, 27th April.
"AMUR MARU" 30th May. (Call Marseilles).

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"INAHU MARU" Monday, 5th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"INAHU MARU" Monday, 5th May.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Wednesday, 8th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" 10th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KAILUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITSU MARU" Thursday, 24th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the S'PORE Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 27th April.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 24th April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"BURMA MARU" Saturday, 26th April.

"NANKIN MARU" Saturday, 3rd May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
"K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SOCEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

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Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO. LTD.

(Shipping Department).

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TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, COTE, BERN, PORT SAID, DALLAS, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN

AND SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 23rd.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

VIA MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS SAILING DATE
"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... about April, 27th.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 7th.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES.

The Twin Screw S.S. "NEURALIA"

9082 Tons British Register

will be despatched from Hongkong

about the middle of May

Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS

One Class Direct to

MARSEILLES & LONDON

For Passage & Freight apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE

& CO.

22 Des Vaux Road, Central.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th May to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst at noon will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO. LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY. Goods not cleared by the 28th April, 1919, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1919.

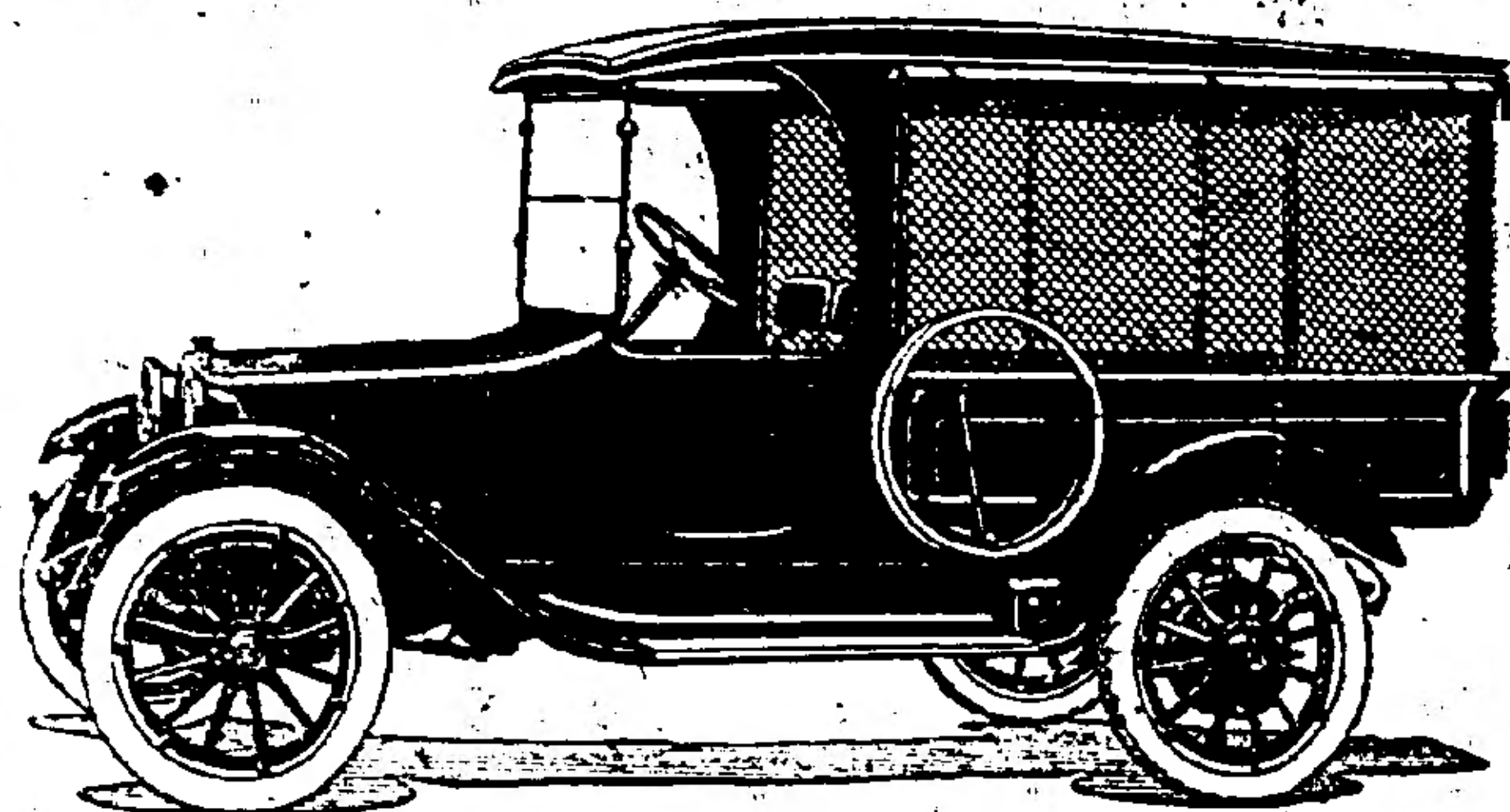
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BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything
DODGE BROTHERS have ever
Done as Manufacturers.

Consistent, continuous and
Economical Daily Service

THE HAULAGE COST IS
Unusually Low.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE

Tel. 695.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.O. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

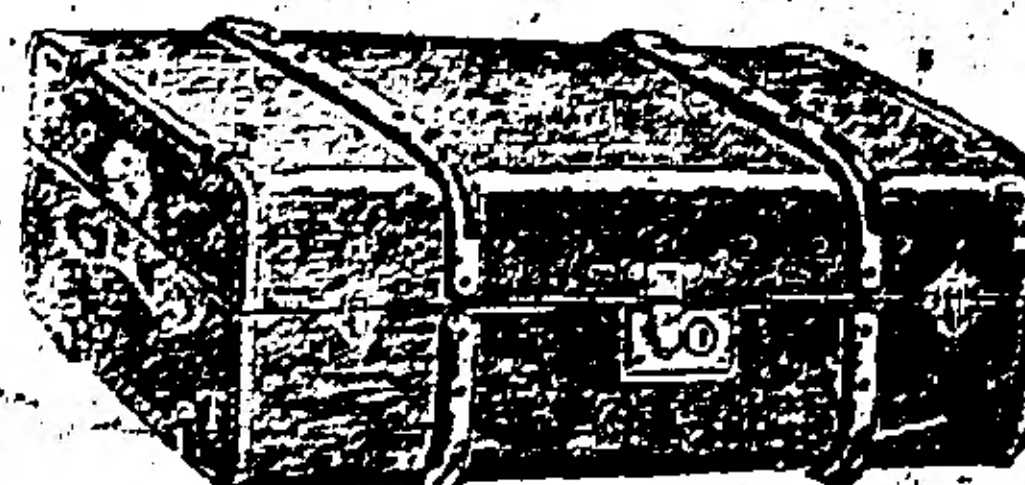
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH FEET	BREADTH FEET	DEPTH OVER DRAINAGE FEET	DEPTH OVER DRAINAGE FEET	DEPTH OVER DRAINAGE FEET
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	14'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	14'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	14'	10'	10'	10'
Private Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100'	14'	10'	10'	10'
Private Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100'	14'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO					
Compass Point Dock	100'	14'	10'	10'	10'
ASTORIA					
Private Slip	100'	14'	10'	10'	10'

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TRAVELLING SUIT CASES

IF YOU ARE PLANNING FOR A VACATION TRIP, OR IF YOU ARE GOING HOME ON FURLOUGH
BE SURE TO GET A



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SINCERE'S

LIGHT, HANDY AND MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK CORDIALLY INVITED.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 23, Hongkong.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

ROYAL NAVAL THEATRE

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S MINISTERING LEAGUE

And under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., The Officer Administering the Government; H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. Tudor-Tudor, K.C.M.G., C.B.; H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, G.O.C. China Command; and Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake.

9.15 FRIDAY, APRIL 25th 9.15

THE GRAND PANTOMIME
ALADDIN

5.15 Matinee, Sat., April 26th 5.15

PRICES:

ORCHESTRA STALLS ... \$3.00
STALLS ... 2.00
PIT ... 1.00

MATINEE, Children Half Price, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THE
WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.

Prompt attention given to Orders.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL

ATTRACTIVE MATCH.

Saturday next will conclude the football season in Hongkong and a very attractive item has been arranged to wind up with.

A selected team from the Hongkong League, will meet South China Athletic, and the latter team is proceeding to Manila in the next week of so to represent China in the Eastern Olympic games. The handsome cup now on view in Messrs. Sincere Coy.'s premises was won by China in 1915 at Shanghai, and again in 1917 in Tokyo, and unless something very unforeseen happens, the South China team should again win the trophy for China this year, when it will become the property of the winners. The cup was presented to the Olympic Games by the Associated Press Ltd., of Shanghai, and is a very handsome trophy.

The League team selected for Saturday is as follows: Taylor (R. G. A.) goal; Lawrence (R. E.) and Warren (R. N.) backs; Chasells (Club), Stewart (Club) and Biggs (R. N.), halves; Silva (St. Joseph's), Townsend (R. E.), McNiven (R.N.), McTavish (Club) and Pascall (R. E.), forwards. Reserve:—Rodger (Club) goal.

This side is a strong one and the selectors' idea of representing as many Clubs as possible is a good one, but the policy of playing men out of their positions is not good. In this respect it would have been preferable to have played Omar at outside right in the place of his clubmate Silva, as the latter player is admittedly a clever inside man, and these sort of selections are never satis-

factory. Schofield, of the Staffs, has merited his place in the team, by his consistently good play this season, before Warren, although the latter is a good man, and Blomfield might have been preferred to Lawrence. The team, however, is a strong one and should have no difficulty in providing the spectators with a fast open game. Most of the men are experienced and clever players, and South China will not have to meet anything so good in their tour. The South China team will probably be as usual; perhaps certain players will be spared this strenuous match in view of the importance of keeping free from injuries, but it is hoped that a full side will be on view.

The probable South China team will be:—Ling Hong Cheung (goal); Cheung Wing Hon and Fung Tai (backs); Leung Yuk Tong, Leung Dai Fong, Chan So (halves); Ko Kin Fin, Kwok Po Kuo, Tin Kwong Shau, Ip Kwai Sham, Au Kit Sang (forwards).

In the above team, the goalie Cheung, Cheung Wing Hon (back), Leung Yuk Tong (half-back), Ko Kin Fin and Kwok Po Kuo (forwards) have been brilliant performers this season, and have stood out from the rest of the team. Weung, the old centre-forward, has had an unlucky season, having been injured on several occasions, but he may tour with the team and with the inclusion of one or more Canton players the side will be strong. The Canton centre-forward who figured for South China against the Club in the shield final will also strengthen the team and will probably be the centre-forward on tour. Mr. Banks will be in charge of Saturday's game.

QUIZ

DAY BY DAY.

The St. Joseph's College sports have been unavoidably postponed from Saturday, 26th, to Wednesday, 30th April.

The Consulate-General of the United States has received instructions from the Department of State at Washington indicating that trade is now allowed with all parts of the world except Germany, Austria, and such parts of Russia as are in the control of the Bolshevik forces.

Four members of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff returned to the East by the Tenyo Maru. Mr. R. T. Barton stayed off at Yokohama, Mr. W. H. Stewart left the boat at Shanghai, Mr. L. N. Murphy is on his way to Calcutta, and Mr. A.M.A. Wallace, who is a new comer to the Colony, joins the Head Office here.

The new Police Recreation at Happy Valley will be officially opened on Friday, the 2nd May, at 8 p.m., by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. On Saturday, May, 3rd, the members will be "At Home" to their friends. Bowls and tennis for prizes will be arranged and the band of the 18th Infantry will attend. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Kent and Mr. Hollands.

An attempt to commit suicide was made by a Chinese woman yesterday by jumping from the seawall at Kennedy Town. It being low tide at the time, the water was shallow. When she was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning, it was stated that tales spread about concerning living with another man had made her sensitive, with the result that she attempted to take her life. Her husband was a confirmed opium smoker. The Magistrate referred her to the S.C.A. to see whether she could be sent back to her country place.

A case of how a Chinese was aided by two other Chinese to pass successfully the local Emigrant Officials after he had been rejected on account of trachoma was reported by one of the parties concerned to Mr. Schofield, of the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs. Wong Wa, the rejected emigrant, got one of his accomplices to impersonate him and, having secured the necessary paper from Mr. Schofield by this means, he sailed by the Van Waerijck to Billiton where he is at present. A cable has been dispatched to the authorities of that port to have Wong Wa sent back, and on his arrival he and the accomplices will be charged before Mr. L. E. Lindell.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service)

Peking, April 22.

Liang Chi-Chao has wired from Paris repudiating the assertions that his presence in Paris embarrasses the Chinese delegates.

Diplomatic circles are seriously studying the petition for recognition from the Provisional Korean Government, which now issues notifications to Koreans not to pay taxes.

Shanghai, April 22.

The proposal to let members of the new and old Parliaments hold a joint Constitution Conference has been accepted although there is still a dispute as to whether the Conference shall be held in Peking or Nanking.

The Government has selected seven Manchus, Mongolians, Chinese and Mohammedans for appointment as Mongolian Pacific Commission Commissioners.

Responding to the Central Government's telegram asking the Tutchuns' opinion regarding a reduction of troops, Chun Jolum has telegraphed that the conditions in the Eastern provinces differ from those of the other provinces, and if the Peace Con-

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A FEW SIGNIFICANT
THOUGHTS.

St. George for Merrie England! That was the war cry of the English armies of old. To-day (the anniversary of St. George) this battle-cry is more appropriate as the great synchronises with the destruction of the hydra-headed German dragon that strained every effort to dominate the world and plunge it into a dire catastrophe. Therefore, St. George's Day will to-day be celebrated with significant rejoicings.

It is surprising how old customs and beliefs live through centuries. Saints and martyrs are worshipped with as much zeal as our fathers worshipped them in the Middle Ages. England has her Patron Saint just as Scotland has her St. Andrew, Ireland her St. Patrick, and Wales her St. David, and round each one of these Saints are woven mythical stories of their lives and of the heroic deeds they performed.

To-day (April 23rd) marks the anniversary of the beheading of St. George in 920. History is shrouded in mystery regarding this personage. According to theologists, he was born in Cappadocia, of a noble Christian family, became a tribune in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian and, being a man of great courage, was a favourite, but he rebuked the Emperor for his persecution of Christianity and argued in their defence. He was put in prison and suffered a martyr's death at Nicomedia.

HONGKONG OBSERVANCES.

Messages conveying greetings have been sent by the St. George's Society of Hongkong to sister Associations in London, Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton.

The arrangements for the entertainment of soldiers and sailors are in the able hands of Mr. W. A. Dowley. Over a thousand sailors and soldiers will be feasted at the Victoria Theatre to-day, the entertainment consisting of a variety concert and pictures. Light refreshment will be served at both shows—2.15 and 4.40 p.m. Amateur artists are kindly assisting, and altogether an enjoyable time is promised the "boys."

In the evening there will be the St. George's dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, when members of the Society and a few guests, including H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor Tator, will meet at the festive board.

ference makes any hasty decision he cannot carry it out. He therefore asks the Government to inform the Northern delegates accordingly. Other Tutchuns have replied that they will try their best to meet the Central Government's idea.

Ng Ting-Cheong, one of the Northern delegates, has returned to Shanghai from Peking, but has not attended the conference. He only conferred with Tang Shao-ye privately for one hour. It is reported that Ng has received instructions from Peking on the Parliament, diplomatic and financial questions.

The Conference resumed yesterday and dealt with the administration and reorganisation questions. The legal and human questions are being held in abeyance.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 29th April, 1919,
commencing at 3 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The British Steamer
"HOI MING"
(612 Tons gross Reg.)
with all her Machinery,
Anchors, Cables, Gear, Appurtenances etc. etc.

Terms: Cash.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. P. TAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of 6% \$3.00 per Share has been declared and will be payable on the 5th of May, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th of April to the 5th of May, 1919, inclusive, during which time no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.
General Managers,
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1919.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.

H. K. & S. Banks b. & s. \$685

Marine Insurances.

Cantons n. \$450
North China b. \$200
Unions b. \$1080
Yangtzes b. \$235
Far Easterns b. t. 35

Fire Insurances.

China Fires s. \$167
H. K. Fires n. \$330

Shipping.

Douglases b. \$ 93
Steamboats b. 23½ sa. 23½
Indos (Pref.) b. \$ 35
Indos (Def.) s. 158
Shells b. 165
Ferries b. \$ 33

Refineries.

Sugars b. \$149 sa. 140 5/9
Malabons b. \$ 35

Mining.

Kailans n. 50/-
Langkats n. 50/-
Shanghai Loans s. \$ 22
Shai Explorations s. 24
Raubis b. 40/-
Tronchs b. 40/-
Urals s. 40/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves s. \$126
K. Docks s. \$155
Shai Docks b. \$127
N. Engineerings n. \$ 25

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. \$107
H.K. Hotels n. \$100
Land Invest. b. \$106½ sa. 107
H'phreys Est. b. \$7.85
K'loon Lands b. \$36
L' Reclamations n. \$175
West Points b. \$69

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b. \$242½
Kung Yiks b. & sa. \$34
Lau Kung Mows n. \$170
Orientals b. \$77
Shai Cottons b. \$176
Yangtzeapoo n. \$12.90

Miscellaneous.

Green Island. b. \$7½ sa. 7.60
Borneos b. \$13.20
C. Light & P. sa. cum rights \$5¼
Providents sa. - \$ 7.60/50
Dairy Farms b. \$30
H. K. Electrics s. \$79
Macao Electrics n. \$33½
Rofes b. \$30
Trams, Low Level n. \$7.90
Trams, Peak, old b. \$7.60
Trams, Peak, new b. cta. 75
Laundries b. \$34
Steel Foundries n. \$12
U. Waterboats n. \$13½
Watsons n. \$64
Wm. Powells b. \$11
Wiseman's b. \$27

Hongkong, April 23, 1919.

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

The Howitt Phillips Co.

WILL PRESENT

Each Evening at 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 26th April	NOW RUNNING IN LONDON. THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER "THE MAN FROM TORONTO."
MONDAY, 28th April	HORACE ANSELLEY VAGUELY GREAT PLAY "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
TUESDAY, 29th April	THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB." TIGER'S CUB... DORIS PHILLIPS
WEDNESDAY, 30th April	STANLEY HODGKINSON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "THE YOUNGER GENERATION."
THURSDAY, 1st May	WALTER EDWARDS' ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
FRIDAY, 2nd May	THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
SATURDAY, 3rd May	THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."
MONDAY, 5th May	BRITAIN'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL "DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY)
TUESDAY, 6th May	THE GREAT SPY PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD.

PRICES... \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA CAFE

BEST BREAD

only 10 cts. a lb.

EASTER EGGS.

SOMETHING NEW

WISEMAN'S TEA

OUR OWN PACKING & BLENDING FROM THE

CHOICEST CEYLON & CHINA TEAS

TRY IT

1 lb TINS 80 CENTS

PEACE PEACE PEACE PEACE PEACE PEACE PEACE PEACE PEACE PEACE

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.

DIAMETER

8 inches 11½ inches

Per Case of 500 \$35.00 \$50.00

Per 100 7.50 11.00

Per dozen 1.00 1.25

CANDLES, to burn about five hours,

can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.

PRICES NETT—CASH ON DELIVERY.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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THE POISONS
ORDINANCE.COLONIAL DISPENSARY
PROSECUTED.

Messrs. Colin Mackenzie, the Managers of the Colonial Dispensary, and Tang Hok Ling, an employee at the Dispensary, were this afternoon summoned before Mr. G. N. Orme on nine charges under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916. The charges against Tang Hok Ling were those of being in possession of certain poisons, to wit corrosive sublimate, and of selling to Sergeant Mason and Peplow corrosive sublimate, contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance. The charges against Mackenzie and Co. were an additional one of keeping open the shop for retailing, dispensing and compounding poisons, contrary to the provisions of sections 8 and 18 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, while Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, appeared for the defence.

In opening the case, the Crown Solicitor said that the facts were that under instructions from Inspector Terrett, Sergeant Peplow on April 2, in the morning, went into the Colonial Dispensary and asked for some corrosive sublimate. He was furnished with a package containing the poison, by Tang Hok Ling. Sergeant Peplow then went out of the shop for further instructions. Sergeant Mason was sent into the shop with a prescription and asked for it to be made up. He was handed a bottle of arsenic which was mentioned as one of the poisons in the Ordinance, in which it was stated that no person has a right to sell unless he was a registered person under the Ordinance. As far as the defendant (Tang Hok Ling) was concerned, he was doing an unauthorised act in selling contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance. As regards his liability in the service of the company, there was a case on the subject which counsel said would clear any doubts on the point, the Wheelton case, 29, Queen's Bench Division, page 53. That was a case under section 13 of the Ordinance. It was held that an unregistered chemist's assistant in the absence of his master who sold poisons, is liable for the penalty under the section notwithstanding the fact that such sale was on behalf of his master. Counsel understood that the manager of the dispensary was very seldom in the shop, and as a matter of fact in the particular case Tang Lok Hing tried to ring him up on the telephone but was unable to find where he was. As regards the five charges against the Company Counsel stated that they were brought under section 11 of the Ordinance, which stated that no person was allowed to sell poisons, either wholesale or retail unless the bottle, etc., was strictly labelled in both English and Chinese that it was poison. On the bottle which had been sold to the Police there were no Chinese characters, though there was an English label. The case is proceeding.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

THE FINANCIAL RESULT.

The sum of \$2,410.55 has been handed to the Treasurer of the War Memorial Fund from the proceeds of "Pinkie and the Fairies" by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, comprised of the gross takings of the first performance, \$1,215.00, and the net result of the sales of programmes throughout the ten performances, \$1,194.55.

DAY BY DAY.

Among the passengers who left by the Ecuador to-day were the Hon. Mr. E. and Mrs. Sherrin and Miss Ruth Law (the American aviatrix).

HAIG'S LOYALTY TO FOCH.

UNITY OF PURPOSE.

Mr. Gen. Sir F. Maurice writes in the Daily News as follows:—

Sir Douglas Haig's victory dispatch clears up a question which I have often been asked. How much had Haig to do with the plans which gave us victory and how far were they due to Foch?

Foch as Generalissimo was charged with the responsibility of seeing that the whole of the Allied forces on the Western front were used to the best advantage and that they worked together on one general plan, but each of the Allied Commander-in-Chiefs was responsible to his own Government for the security of the Army under his command and for safeguarding the interests of his country.

We are given an inkling of how this worked out in practice in the story which Sir Douglas Haig tells us of the events which preceded the Allied offensive begun on July 18 during the second battle of the Marne.

STATE OF OUR ARMY IN MAY.

Early in May the British Army had been woefully weakened by the great German attacks of March and April. After these attacks had begun reinforcements were hurried out from England and considerable bodies of troops were recalled from other theatres of war, mainly from Palestine and from Salonika.

Most of these troops might have been in France before the German blow fell on March 21, and as the Government did not begin to take steps until after the emergency had arisen and time was required before the new arrivals could be assimilated and made fit to take their places in the battle line, there was a period during which our armies were greatly reduced. At the beginning of May no less than eight of our divisions had become mere skeletons, and were temporarily written off as fighting units. Two more were holding the line in much reduced strength.

At this time the Allied High Command repeatedly expressed the opinion that the enemy would renew his attacks on a great scale on the British front, with Amiens as his immediate goal. And in accordance with Foch's views, five of our much-battered divisions, which were greatly in need of rest, were sent to the French front, and occupied what was believed to be a quiet sector, the portion of the famous Chemin des Dunes ridge to the west of Rheims. In exchange Foch placed a number of French divisions in reserve behind the British front.

Haig now informs us that the British General Staff had always held the view that the Germans would before renewing their attacks on the British front make a great effort further south, and our staff proved to be right. On May 28 the Crown Prince made his surprise attack on the Chemin des Dunes which brought the Germans to Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, within 40 miles of Paris, and our five weary divisions were involved in another desperate struggle.

During the battle they were reinforced by a sixth division. Their ranks were filled with boys of under 19, who had been sent out from home to fill the gaps caused by the great battles on the Somme and in Flanders, and how nobly they acquitted themselves is shown by the tribute of the French General under whose orders they came.

FOCH'S COUNTER-ATTACK.

Haig goes on to tell us that early in July Foch had divided Ludendorff's intention of making a great attack east and west of Amiens, and the French Generalissimo to meet this threat withdrew the French reserves from the British front. On July 13—that is two days before the German attack began—Foch requested Haig to send four British divisions to the French front and move four others southwards to cover Amiens.

Rapprecht of Bavaria had still strong reserves in his hands, and a great attack on the British front was by no means improbable; there was, therefore, a very grave risk in uncovering the Channel ports to this extent, and Sir Douglas Haig probably felt it necessary to obtain the assent of his Government. This is doubtless the occasion to which Mr. Bonar Law referred, when he told us some little time ago that the Government at a critical period had to shoulder a very serious responsibility in order to meet Foch's wishes.

Foch had not then proved himself a Generalissimo, and our Ministers deserve every credit for deciding to back his judgment.

HAIG ANTICIPATES FOCH.

The next stage in the development of the Allied plans was a conference held on July 23 to consider how to take advantage of the success won on July 18. Foch's plan was that each of the Allied Armies should undertake attacks with limited objectives, designed to free certain important railway centres, and to prepare, by wearing down the enemy's strength, for a battle on a greater scale.

Ten days before this conference Haig had anticipated Foch's wishes, and had given orders for the preparation for the battle of Amiens which began on August 8. Acting in complete accord with Foch's general intention, Haig followed this victory by initiating the battles of Bapaume and of the Scarpe, and so took the leading part in the preparation of the culminating blow, preparation of which was completed by Pershing's brilliant success at St. Mihiel on Sept. 12.

Already, before the American attack was delivered, Foch had, early in September, formulated his plan for a combined Allied offensive. This took the form of two great attacks aimed at severing the German spinal cord, the main line of railway connecting Metz and Valenciennes. A Franco-American attack, delivered on either side of the Argonne, was to strike at Metz, while Haig, from the St. Quentin-Cambrai front, moved on Maubeuge. Simultaneously a third attack by Belgian and Allied forces in Flanders, under the supreme direction of King Albert, was to aim at Ghent.

I recently described the part taken by Haig and the British Armies in bringing this great conception of Foch's to fruition, and showed how Haig's decision to force the Hindenburg defences made victory possible in 1918.

THE PART OF THE TANKS.

It was doubtless the success of a British invention, fostered and developed under his aegis, which emboldened him to undertake this formidable task. The new Tank, a great improvement on its predecessor, which first made its name at Cambrai in November, 1917, had to prove itself and win the confidence of the troops. It had its preliminary career on July 4, when 60 Tanks helped the Australian corps to capture Hamel. The earlier and slower Tanks had frequently broken down, and the infantry who had relied on their help not infrequently considered that they had been let down for them, but this little operation placed the success of the new Tank beyond doubt, and it took a very large share in the surprise victory of Amiens.

The prime cause of our triumph is, however, given in the noble words with which Haig closes his dispatch. "At the moment when the final triumph of the Allied cause is assured, we and all others of the Allied and associated Armies can look back on the years that have gone with a satisfaction undimmed by any hint of discord or conflict of interest and ideals."

It was Haig's loyal and complete co-operation with Foch, his anticipation of the Generalissimo's intentions, and his insistence on carrying through, and more than carrying through, the plans agreed upon which did as much as did the valour of our men in bringing the Germans to their knees. If the statesmen follow the example set by the soldiers of unity of plan and purpose we shall win the peace as we have won the war.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1919.

"OTO KISEN" KAISHA.

S.S. "TENYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI, Monday,
April 22nd.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside Steamer or the company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk. Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after, Monday, April 22nd.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined Monday, April 22nd, 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown where same will be examined, Monday, April 22nd, 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO,
Manager

Hongkong, 21st April, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The S.S. CELTIC PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

The American & Man-hua Line S.S. "JIHAROM" left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on April 22nd, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 26th May.

The T.K.K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the S.S. "TENYO MARU," arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 19th instant, according to schedule and is due at this Port 22nd inst.

The T.K.K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from Yokohama that the S.S. "KORU MARU" arrived at that Port on the 19th instant, and will sail again for San Francisco on the 27th instant.

The R.M.S. "IMPRESS OF RUSSIA" left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 18th April, and is due here on or about the 1st May.

The T.K.K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the S.S. "PERIA MARU" arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 18th and sailed from that Port for San Francisco on the 19th inst.

The S.S. "TOBOLSK" left Singapore for this Port on the 15th instant, and is due here on the 27th inst.

TIDE TABLE.

From 20th Apr. to 26th Apr.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
20th	11.15	5.15	25th	11.15	5.15
21st	11.15	5.15	26th	11.15	5.15
22nd	11.15	5.15			
23rd	11.15	5.15			
24th	11.15	5.15			

m morning. a afternoon

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

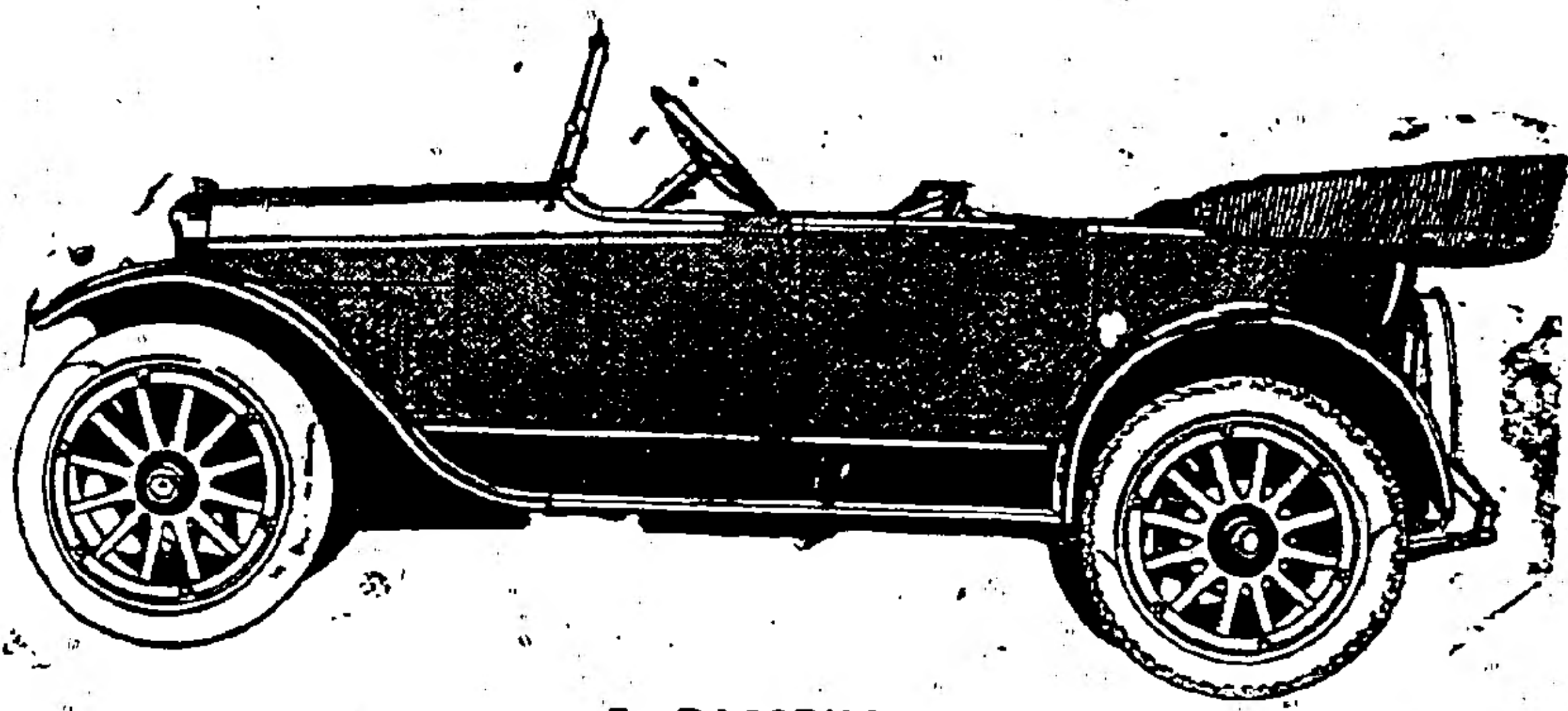
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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA

Allen

THE CAR OF EXCELLENCE
HIGH GRADE—LOW PRICE
STOCK NOW AVAILABLE IN HONGKONG



5 PASSENGER

MODEL 41 TOURING CAR.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1919

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

System	Level	Storage
City	11.15	11.15
Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level	Storage
City	11.15	11.15
Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level	Storage
City	11.15	11.15
Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

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Hill	11.15	11.15
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City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

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System	Level	Storage
City	11.15	11.15
Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

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System	Level	Storage
City	11.15	11.15
Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level	Storage
City	11.15	11.15
Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level	Storage
City	11.15	11.15
Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level	Storage
City	11.15	11.15
Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15
City & Hill	11.15	11.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

SALE ON
FOR ANOTHER 15 DAYS ONLY.

From 15th. to 30th, April, 1919.

SWATOW-DRAWN WORK, SILK & GRASS LIVEN EMBROIDERIES
FILET LACES, COLLARS, AND MANY
OTHER KINDS OF FANCY GOODS FOR LADIES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

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SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
NO. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 2864.

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SUMMER IS HERE

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CARS FOR HIRE.

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Hudson Super Six: ...7.00
Oaklands: ...6.00

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& 32 x 4 HAVE ARRIVED

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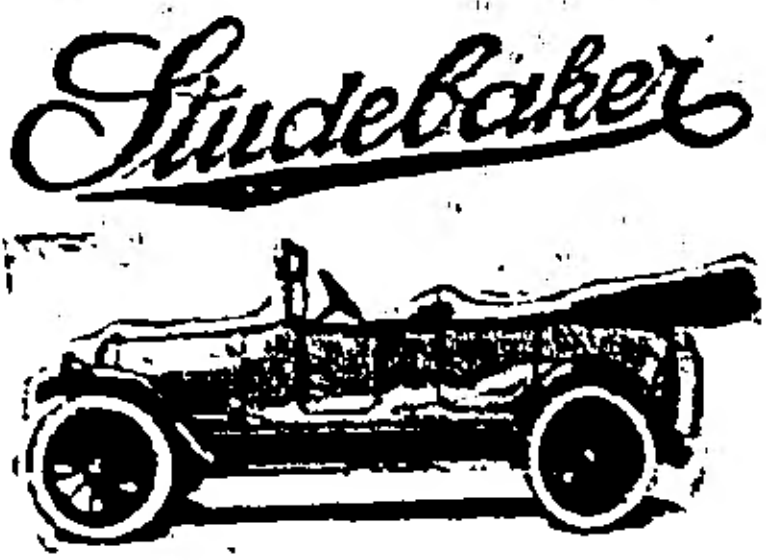
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syllabus including courses for MECHANICS
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of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the
moment having means at their disposal for
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A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Qian's Building, Hongkong, on Friday, the 25th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of £20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.

- "107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 on any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes: that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

BONUS MAY BE SET OFF AGAINST CALL.

- "108a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."

- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus or any of the funds from the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective."

- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid, be given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid."

- 108b. Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

And the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate of exchange of £20 Hongkong currency and the sum of £4 be called up upon each of the 80,000 shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 and the same is hereby declared out of the Reserve Fund of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for calls under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorized to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
3. That 15,000 shares of the capital of the Society is issued additionally to the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £21 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £4 called up plus the £21 (making together £25 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 23rd May, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.
4. That the 15,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Dated the 11th day of April, 1919.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

TERRIBLE NEWS FROM RIGA.

Stockholm, April 17.
Liban has received terrible news from Riga indicating the speedy and systematic annihilation of all the bourgeois there, 70,000 of whom, including women and children have been taken to an island in the river, foodless and moneyless.

BOLSHEVIKS CUT OFF.

Omsk, April 17.
General Koltchak has captured Stalitsmak, thereby rendering the Bolshevik position critical on the Orenburg front and cutting off the entire Bolshevik rear.

THE PROVISIONING SCHEME.

Paris, April 17.
The Allies have decided against the Nansen scheme for re-provisioning Russia, holding that the result would only consolidate the present Bolshevik Government.

LETT GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

Copenhagen, April 18.
It is reported from Liban that the Baltic German landwehr have overthrown the provisional Lett Government, surprising and disarming the Lett Reserve troops. The town is converted into an armed camp. The leader of the movement is the Courland Baron Manteuffel. The Germans falsely allege British support to the movement. The Lett Premier is safe at Liban, collaborating with the British mission. British warships are in the inner harbour at Liban.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION.

London, April 22.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Jameson, Sir R. L. Harnsworth stated that the British Peace Delegation submitted a proposal that all the Powers represented at the Peace Conference should combine to take steps to enforce the opium convention of 1912 and that the peace terms should provide for imposing on enemy States the obligation of speedily ratifying the convention and enacting the necessary legislation. The British delegates further suggested that the League of Nations be entrusted with the duty of supervising the carrying out of the terms of the convention and the traffic in opium and other noxious drugs.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

London, April 16.
The Press Bureau reports that Amritsar and Lahore are quiet. Twelve important arrests were made. Open rebellion exists between these places and the military are taking action. Bombay and Ahmedabad are quiet, a serious disturbance occurred at Viramgam. Several buildings were destroyed. The rioters looted at Ahmedabad were heavy. Business was suspended in Calcutta on the 12th. The mob was violent and the military were called out. The mob stoned a picket who fired on the crowd killing six and wounding twelve.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Copenhagen, April 18.
It is reported from Berlin that Government troops advancing from Helmsstedt entered Brunswick amidst the cheers of the populace without incident.

GERMAN MINISTER ILL.

Copenhagen, April 18.
Mueller the German Minister is ill and will be replaced as one of the six leading Peace Delegates by Leinert, President of the Prussian National Assembly.

FLYING THE ATLANTIC.

St. John's, April 17.
The storm is over and the fine weather may possibly tempt the airmen to flight this afternoon.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN PARIS.

Paris, April 17.
Mr. Lloyd George arrived this evening.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PREFERENCE FOR SUGAR.

London, April 18.
A deputation representing the Dominions and Crown Colonies and the beet sugar industries of England and Canada, waited on Lt. Col. Amery at the Colonial Office and submitted views regarding preference to British Empire sugar over the world, to Allies over neutrals and to neutrals over enemy countries. They also suggested the prohibition of imports of sugar from enemy countries for five years after the war. The "Morning Post" understands that Lt. Col. Amery's reply satisfied the deputation.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY SAFE.

Constantinople, April 18.
The Dowager Empress of Russia, the Grand Duke Nicholas and other members of the Imperial Family have arrived at Prinkipo from Yalta, aboard the British warship Marlborough. The Dowager Empress shortly proceeds to England en route for Copenhagen. A number of British and other Allied subjects, with many Russians, were taken from Yalta in British vessels.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

WISHES OF THE NATIVES.

In view of the discussion at the Peace Conference regarding the future of German Colonies, the attitude of the natives of the German colonies to their future government which is described in a White Paper will be read with interest.

The documents consist for the most part of statements by the chiefs and headmen of the various colonies, in which they give in their picturesque native idiom the reasons for their aversion from German rule. The condemnation of their late governors is almost universal, but where the natives have had time to experience the methods of British administration they express their preference in passionate language. This is less marked in German East Africa, owing to the special conditions in that country, which, at the time that the reports were written, were subject to military exigencies.

More than one of the reports points out the unsuitability of the Western method of the plebiscite for ascertaining the views of the natives. A telegram from the Governor-General of New Zealand, for example, says that there is only one way of obtaining the verdict of the native population—viz., through the Faipules, or native chiefs; for if a vote were taken it would be quite contrary to Samoan custom, and might be influenced by German money. The Administrator of German East Africa also says that such method of self-determination could only be seriously suggested by those unacquainted with the native mind. The statements of the chiefs and headmen represent in a real sense the public opinion of the natives. As a Divisional officer in Nigeria points out, these chiefs are members of a far more socialistic community than any in Europe, and their statements are more representative than are the newspapers or Parliaments of a European country.

SAMOA.

In Samoa the leading chiefs from every district gathered together at a meeting of the "Samoa Toiens Club," and sent a letter stating that they were unanimous in wishing that Samoa should remain under British rule. Their reasons are given as follows:—

(1) Because an English society first brought the Gospel to Samoa.
(2) Because the Administration has placed the badge of Samoa on the Government ensign, thus showing recognition of the individuality of Samoa, which the Germans did not do.

(3) Because the Faipules, representing the Samoans, are consulted by the Administration before changes are made in the regulations and their wishes met where practicable.

(4) Because the British officials since the occupation have treated them with love (justice), and they now win cases in the Courts, which was unknown formerly.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

In none of the late German colonies is the loathing of Ger-

man rule so bitterly expressed as by the natives of South-West Africa. The Hereros particularly are shocked and horrified at the very idea of a return to German conditions. The Administrator gives the history of the principal native tribes during 25 years of German rule. It is an unbroken record of official bad faith and of private oppression and cruelty, culminating in the great Herero and Hottentot rebellions of 1904 to 1907.

If the country restored to the Germans, the Chiefs declare that the tribes must leave before the restoration and seek sanctuary in British territory. One Herero Chief, supported by many others, said:—"To give this country back to the Germans is like consigning us to the grave. We had no peace under the Germans, but we know now what peace is." Jacob Katjokundo, a leading Herero, said:—"If this country is to be given back to the Germans, I wish to leave for the Union, even if I have to walk the whole way." The Berg Damaras are equally clear in their minds. "We beg and pray," they say, "that the British will take over the whole land. The farmers no longer flog their servants, and the lash is not heard every day at the police station."

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

It has been stated that the preference for British rule is less strongly stated in German East Africa than in other liberated colonies. The Administrator states that it was an error to assume that from the outbreak of war the natives as a whole eagerly looked forward to deliverance. For some 30 years they had lived under no other form of government but that of the Germans, and vaguely realising that European control, which ensured the safety of life and property, was preferable to anarchy, they accepted the existing regime as an established fact. It would, no doubt, have been easy to establish the popularity of British rule at the outset, had the exigencies of war permitted. But unfortunately this was not the case. The conditions of the campaign required that heavy and constantly growing demands should be made on the natives for assistance, both in personnel and material. They had already suffered from German exactions of this nature, but further requisitions had to be made. But as a rule in these conditions, a native is inclined to comfort himself with the philosophic reflection of the native proverb, "When elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers." The result of his experience is that he usually differentiates between the conditions resulting from war and the normal circumstances of peace. The moment when his hardships are fresh in his mind, therefore, is the most inopportune for asking him whether he prefers British to German methods.

The evidence, nevertheless, goes to show that the natives of the country were well-disposed towards us at the outset and a good impression was produced by the fact that payment was always made for supplies, which the Germans had taken without recompense. And in the northern area, where civil dealings with the population have gradually superseded military conditions, the attitude of the people as a whole is remarkably satisfactory, and

they are rapidly settling down into contentment. In every district the first reason given by natives for their preference for British rule is that they are no longer at the mercy of the police, whereas formerly they suffered from extortion and maltreatment, and had no redress.

Some of the natives are indifferent, and the reason given by one small chief in the Bukoba district for preferring the Germans is significant:—"Because you could rule your people as you wished. You could beat your wife or child as you wished. If they went to complain to the Germans, they were turned away." There are, of course, more serious malcontents, who will remain dissatisfied with the change of Government, and these are to be looked for among the former police, akidas, and minor officials, who are no longer able to enrich themselves at the expense of the villagers. But there is another element, which may prove to be a distinct danger—viz., the German native soldier, whose unflinching loyalty to the German cause is noted. The Administrator says:—"These men, during their many years of service, have to a great extent become disorganised, and were developed by the Germans into a distinct military caste, and taught to regard themselves as a race superior to and apart from, the ordinary native of the country. It is not to be expected that they will ever accept with equanimity the position in which they will hereafter be placed."

TOGOLAND.

In Togoland, ever since the British occupation, the natives have consistently been told that no annexation of territory has taken place, and that the destiny of the country will not be finally determined until the peace. That being so, they have always had before their eyes the possibility of the restoration of the country to Germany, and they know from direct personal experience how heavy the hands of the Germans can be upon them. Nevertheless, a very little hesitation is evinced in expressing a strong aversion from German methods and an equally strong preference for British rule. The grievances of the bulk of the population are—(1) The head tax; (2) forced labour; (3) expropriation of land; (4) the constant use of the whip; (5) the meeting-out of punishment without investigation; (6) the ignorance in which the people were kept of the criminal code under which they were liable to floggings.

They already appreciate the difference under the new regime. The Germans taxed us, but under the English we are free," says the Chief of Towe. "The Germans left no good hair on our head," is the picturesque expression of Sub-Chief Hougbebo of Agweve.

CAMEROON.

The evidence from Cameroon is partly in the form of minutes of an interview with all the District Chiefs, who had assembled at Kwancha. The masses are inarticulate, except through the Chiefs. At the Kwancha meeting the Chiefs were unanimous and emphatic in their wish to be for all time under the British flag. In a signed statement they say that "the harsh ways" of the Germans made us envious of our Yola neighbours, safely at peace and enjoying liberty under British administration. "We beg that the Germans be never allowed to return to our country again."

In the Ossidinge district of Cameroon the note most frequently struck is that of loathing of the forced labour system of the Germans. Enaw Aiyamba, Chief of Obocye, said:—"I no like the Germans with my eye. They seized our women, and sent our people down to the plantations." And Ake, Chief of Basho:—"I like the English fashion too much. I no like the German fashion at all. The German force man to do anything he no like." They complain of flogging and immorality. "Before the war," says Aiyuk Akum, Chief of Akak, "it was all the same as if the Germans were at war with us; they damaged us, seized our things, and raped our women. Now we are fat."

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WEATHER REPORT.

April 23, 12h. 18m. - No return from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
increased slightly to moderately at all
reporting stations. A weak anticyclone
developed over the Yangtze Valley
yesterday and is now moving eastward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch.
Total since January 1st 8.51 inches
against an average of 10.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Road	E. winds, fresh; cloudy, some drizzling rain.
2. Farmoon Channel	N. winds, fresh.
3. South coast of China to twelve H.K. and Lamooch	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China to twelve H.K. and Lamooch	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Apr. 23, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
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Vietnam	5a						
Hankow	5a						
Hakodate	5a						
Tokyo	5a						
Kobe	5a						
Nagasaki	5a						
Yokohama	5a						
Osaka	5a						
Manila	5a						
London	5a						
Paris	5a						
Brussels	5a						
Amsterdam	5a						
Antwerp	5a						
Rotterdam	5a						
Frankfurt	5a						
Berlin	5a						
Munich	5a						
Vienna	5a						
Budapest	5a						
Warsaw	5a						
Stockholm	5a						
Copenhagen	5a						
Oslo	5a						
Reykjavik	5a						
Helsinki	5a						
Tallinn	5a						
Riga	5a						
Vilnius	5a						
Kaunas	5a						
Lithuania	5a						
Latvia	5a						
Estonia	5a						
Finland	5a						
Sweden	5a						
Norway	5a						
Denmark	5a						
Germany	5a						
France	5a						
Belgium	5a						
Netherlands	5a						
Switzerland	5a						
Austria	5a						
Czechoslovakia	5a						
Slovakia	5a						
Poland	5a						
Czech Republic	5a						
Slovenia	5a						
Croatia	5a						
Serbia	5a						
Bulgaria	5a						
Romania	5a						
Greece	5a						
Turkey	5a						
Yugoslavia	5a						
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Romania	5a						
Greece	5a						
Turkey	5a						
Yug							